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SEE THE NAME "Cadbury" ON EVERY PIECE OF CHOCOLATE

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'Soothing as an Old Time Melody.'

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LARGE OVAL CORK-TIPPED

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

20 for 1/6

The **SUPER**
Brand.

50 for 3/9
100 for 7/6

The modern palatable
form of Iron Tonic.
Devoid of all the usual
drawbacks of Iron Tonics.

Iron Jelloids

THE IRON 'JELLOID' CO., LTD., 189, CENTRAL ST., LONDON, ENG.

Unequalled for Anæmia
and Weakness in Men,
Women and Children.
Of all Chemists, price 1/3
and 3/- per box.

THE NEW PEARS' CREATION

*The Greatest Discovery
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since 1789*



GOLDEN
GLORIA

THE beauty secret of Pears' Golden Glory lies in the valuable complexion oils which it contains. These oils are in visibly pure combination in the transparent golden depths of this superb creation of the soap refiners' art.

YOU will find a glowing pleasure in watching the daily effect of its soft, cream-like, perfumed lather on your skin and marvel at the child-like texture which its use soon produces. In Golden Glory the Spirit of Youth has been captured for your service.

PEARS do not make or offer cheap soaps, but in Golden Glory they give the greatest soap-value ever known.

Golden Glory differs in many ways from all ordinary soaps. It is so made that it remains firm and usable to the last wafer.

Golden Glory is visibly clean—fits the hand—is delightfully perfumed—lathers freely in any water—comforts the skin.

Golden Glory is always sold in a pictured wrapper

*Decorated boxes of three cakes 2/-
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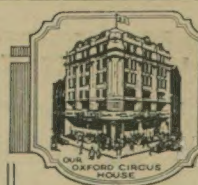
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*In appearance a jewel—
In use a joy*

Pears'
Golden Glory

The Golden Soap for Glorious Youth

A. & F. Pears Ltd., London, Soapmakers
to Their Majesties the King and Queen



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AT TWO-THIRDS
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OUR NEW SPRING
CATALOGUE.
This is now ready; may
we send you a post-free
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Matron's Jumper
Suit, cut on ample
lines in all-wool
stockinette, the
skirt with elastic
waist and two
box pleats across
front. Stocked in
harma, fawn, al-
mond, sage, grey,
beige, cedar, tan,
navy and black.

55/9

"STELLA"

New Model in
fine Cashmere
Stockinette
with box-
pleats across
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and cuffs piped
crêpe-de-Chine to match,
dainty cord tie at neck.
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black.

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BY
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"Two Heads - with
but a single thought"

ANZORA

ANZORA CREAM for slightly greasy scalps
ANZORA VIOLA — for dry scalps

PER BOTTLE

1'6 + 2'6

DOUBLE
QUANTITY

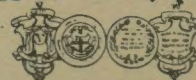
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ANZORA

Masters the Hair!

REFUSE ALL
SUBSTITUTES

Gold Medal 1905



Gold Medal 1910

ANZORA PERFUMERY CO. LTD., WILLESDEN LANE, LONDON, N.W. 6

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Walpole's
Special
Spring
SALE
of their
famous
Household
Linens

From
April 12th
to
April 30th
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GUARANTEED
QUALITIES...

GENUINE...
REDUCTIONS
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These Sale Prices are all the more remarkable because of a fall in Linen and Cotton goods.

This advantage we have passed on to our customers—in the form of greater reductions.

We pay Carriage within the British Isles.

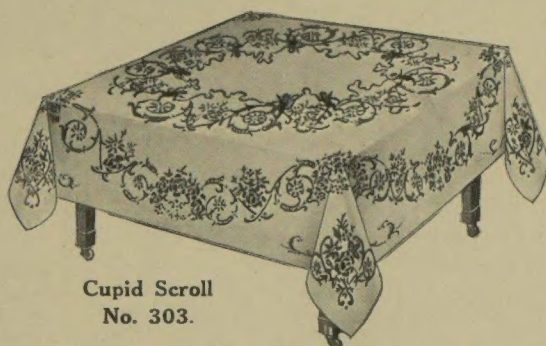
C. O. D.

We shall be pleased to dispatch orders by the new Inland Cash-on-Delivery Parcel Service, and pay all fees in addition to carriage.



Our Sale Catalogue
will be sent post free on request.

EXAMPLES of the VALUES



PURE IRISH LINEN DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.

Superfine hard-wearing quality that we strongly recommend, woven in our own factories from best flax yarns.

SPECIAL PRICES.

Cloths	2 x 2 yds.	Each	32/-	2½ x 2½ yds.	Each	55/-
	2 x 2½ yds.	"	40/-	2½ x 3 yds.	"	66/-
	2 x 3 yds.	"	48/-	2½ x 3½ yds.	"	77/-
				2½ x 4 yds.	"	88/-
Napkins	22 x 22 in.	Doz.	39/6	24 x 24 in.	Doz.	45/-
	26 x 26 in.	Doz.	49/6			

COTTON SHEETS.

Plain, suitable for Maids' use. Size 68 in x 3 yds. SPECIAL PRICE. Pair 11/9

LINE N TOWELS.

No. 19. — Fine Quality Damask Bordered Face Towels, hemstitched ends, pure Irish Linen, in either Huckaback or Diaper. Size 24 x 40 ins.

SPECIAL PRICE.
Per doz. 39/6

HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS
FOR DOUBLE BEDS. Size 2½ x 3½ yds.
Medium, fine quality. Pair 45/- Fine, strong make. Pair 59/6

HEMSTITCHED PILLOW CASES.

PURE IRISH LINEN.

Size	Each	Size	Each
20 x 30 ins.	5/11	22 x 32 ins.	7/6
" 22 x 32 ins.	7/6	" 27 x 27 ins.	7/6
" 27 x 27 ins.	7/6	" 25 x 32 ins.	7/11
" 25 x 32 ins.	7/11		

Superior fine quality.
Washed ready for use.



No. 58.

IRISH EMBROIDERED LINEN BEDSPREAD
of handsome design as above.

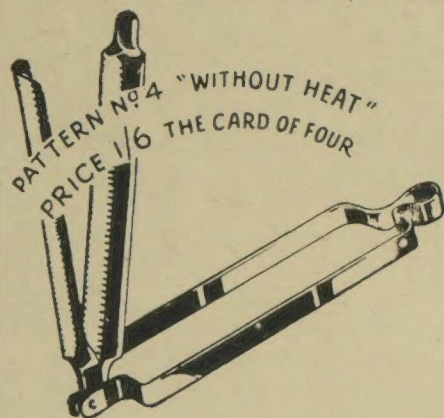
Size	Each	Size	Each	Size	Each
80 x 100 ins.	49/6	90 x 100 ins.	61/6	100 x 108 ins.	67/6
PILLOW CASES to match above.					
Size	Each	Size	Each	Size	Each
20 x 30 ins.	11/9	22 x 32 ins.	13/6	27 x 27 ins.	14/6

WALPOLES' IRISH LINENS

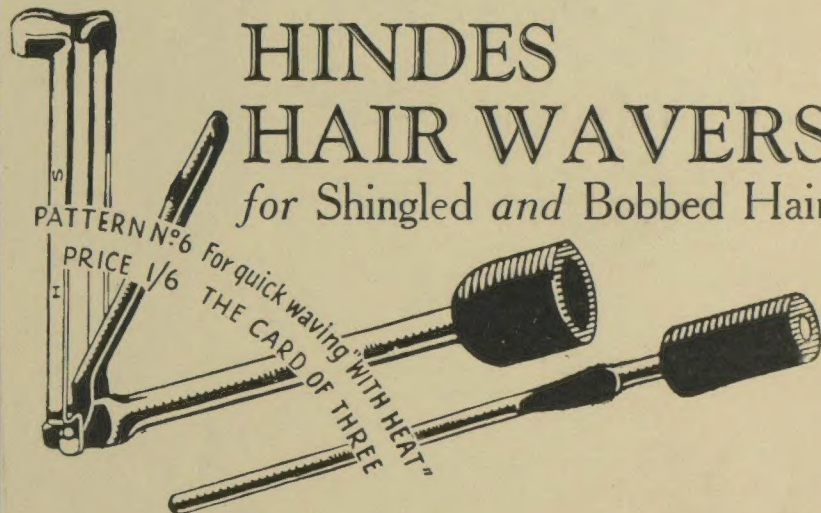
The finest the world produces

Woven in our own factories and obtainable from
89-90, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1
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"Nature alone won't wave the hair,
Hindes Wavers, too, must do their share."



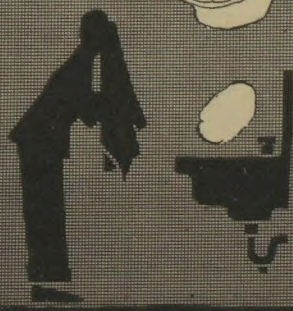
This wave is easily effected with
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for Shingled and Bobbed Hair



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a regular wash
with Wright's
keeps you
lingling with
good health





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For over a century my house has stood on the goodwill of those who appreciate the real meaning of that much-abused word Whisky. BULLOCH LADE is a superlative Highland spirit, of delectable flavour, exceedingly smooth

and mellow and with a choice bouquet. For generations it has been the "extra special" whisky of crack clubs and exclusive county wine merchants. To-day it commands the appreciation of a wider public.

BULLOCH LADE GOLD LABEL

Pedigree Scotch Whisky

BULLOCH LADE is £7 10s. 0d. per case of twelve bottles, or 12s. 6d. per bottle, and is obtainable through all leading Wine and Spirit Merchants, Clubs, Hotels, Restaurants, Licensed Houses, and good Stores.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1926.

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THE KING'S SISTER WHO WAS RECENTLY ATTACKED BY AN ILLNESS THAT CAUSED "SOME ANXIETY": H.R.H. PRINCESS VICTORIA.

Everyone was sorry to read a medical bulletin, dated from Marlborough House on March 29, stating: "H.R.H. Princess Victoria is suffering from influenzal pneumonia. The condition of her Royal Highness causes some anxiety." The bulletin was signed by Sir Stanley Hewett, Surgeon-Apothecary to the King, and Lord Dawson of Penn, Physician-in-Ordinary to the King. A few days later they were able to report "slight but satisfactory progress" in the patient's

condition, and on April 6 "a slight but definite further improvement, though the weakness remains great." Princess Victoria had not been well for some time, and she had been greatly affected by the death of her mother, Queen Alexandra, to whom she had been a devoted companion. Shortly before that event, the Princess made a trip to Italy for the sake of her health. Recently she arranged to remove from Marlborough House to a new home at Iwer, near Uxbridge.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ALEXANDER CORBETT.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE has just published a novel about Spiritualism; it is called "The Land of Mist," and I for one find it intensely interesting. I do not agree with the mere disparagement of it that has been prevalent in the Press. It is not so neat and telling as one of the short stories about Sherlock Holmes; nobody but a fool would expect it to be. Even Watson would not be such a fool as that. I have often wondered why Sir Arthur Conan Doyle does not now write us a story about Sherlock Holmes as a Spiritualist. It would be better still if we had a new and psychical repetition of "The Return of Sherlock Holmes," with the detective making his positively last bow as a gaunt and grisly spectre. It would be glorious to have Watson as a worried medium and Holmes as a rather irritable control. Perhaps Sherlock Holmes really did die when he fell over the precipice in the Alpine pass, and all his after adventures were the actions of a *revenant*.

Perhaps we might go over all those admirable tales, one by one, and tell them the other way round from "the other side." Perhaps the Hound of the Baskervilles really was a demon hound, and the character of a blameless naturalist, collecting butterflies, was blackened merely in order to find a fictitious natural explanation. Perhaps the treasure in "The Sign of Four" really was weighted with some occult curse of the Orient, and Mr. Sholto died by more than mortal agency. It would be great fun to go through the whole series and find out how the fairies stole the racehorse, or how the Musgrave family ghost killed the Musgrave family butler. But nobody could expect an exposition of psychical theory, whether in fiction or no, to have the curt and compact interest of a criminal mystery. Nobody can expect it to have the snap with which the handcuffs are locked on the struggling purloiner of the Romanoff Ruby or the Moon of Bengal. That sort of finality cannot be asked of stories about the infinite. And if Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has found it difficult to turn his moral philosophy into a really good novel, he is not the first to fail in doing that.

Instead of reviving Sherlock Holmes he has revived Dr. Challenger, as the distinguished convert to Spiritualism. Dr. Challenger was the hero of at least two other romances; one about the discovery of a world still full of prehistoric monsters, and the other, I think, about some astronomical danger threatening the earth from a poisonous atmosphere in space. Both these Challenger stories would have been quite good stories if it had not been for Challenger. Challenger himself was a product of that unlucky and undignified tendency in the Teutonic and Imperialistic epoch; the blunder of supposing that really big men are bullies. It came from Prussia; or rather, it came from hell via Prussia. But Sir Arthur was quite innocent in being influenced by it; he was only one of many millions who were so influenced. In this story the bully begins by being a materialist, and eventually becomes a Spiritualist; but even before he becomes a Spiritualist he is a good deal less of a bully. He has been softened because his author has been softened; and his author has been softened because he has really got a religion. And *that*, at any rate, is a real argument for Spiritualism. But when we come to the more formal arguments for Spiritualism, as operating in the case of Challenger, we find the whole question raised in a way that is certainly itself open to question.

Challenger, who has come to scoff, remains to pray, or at any rate to praise, at the Spiritualistic

séance; because, after a doubtful exhibition by the professional medium, his own daughter goes into a trance and tells her father something reassuring about two dead men to whom he once secretly administered a drug, of which he has always feared that they died. Up to this moment Dr. Challenger has appeared to be as hard as a rock in his denial and as headlong as a cataract in his disdain; he will not hear a word, or the whisper of a word, of there being the remotest suggestion of anything to be said for Spiritualism. He is as fierce as a mad dog and as deaf as a post. He bites anybody's head off who mentions the possibility; he sweeps it away un-

a too ready acceptance of psychic marvels. A man of that extreme materialism has at least a long way to travel before he comes even within sight of the Land of Mist, let alone of the ultimate Land of Light. We should expect that he would have to be dragged every step of the way, that he would examine every step of the argument. And yet, when Dr. Challenger does receive his private revelation, he seems to me to take one wild and flying leap over half-a-dozen logical steps and land beyond the border-line to which he was being brought. He accepts more than the revelation reveals; he is the fool who rushes in where the angels of the astral plane fear to tread.

THE Second part of Henrie the fourth, continuing to his death, and coronation of Henrie the fift.

With the humours of sir Iohn Fal-
staffe, and swaggering
Pistoll.

*As it hath been sundrie times publikely
acted by the right honourable, the Lord
Chamberlaine his seruants.*

Written by William. Shakespeare.



LONDON
Printed by V.S. for Andrew Wile and
William Aspley.

1600

BOUGHT FOR £3900: AN EXCEEDINGLY RARE COPY OF SHAKESPEARE'S
"HENRY IV."—THE TITLE-PAGE OF PART II., DATED 1600.

At a sale at Sotheby's on March 30, Dr. Rosenbach gave £3900 for a small volume containing "The Second Part of Henry the Fourth," 1600, an exceedingly rare copy, bound up with "The Historie of Henry the Fourth," 1604, an edition of which only three other copies are known, all imperfect. No other separate edition of this play was printed before 1700. This little book once belonged to Sir Thomas Twysden (1602-83) "of Peckham in Kent." A friend to whom he gave it has written in it a note stating that it contains "several of Falstaff's Jokes yt are omitted in all ye following Impressions."

Later, it belonged to Mary second Marchioness of Downshire.

By Courtesy of Messrs. Sotheby and Co.

examined with nothing but roaring, rending, deafening contradiction. For Dr. Challenger is a Rationalist, and one of those lucid scientific enquirers who have adopted an attitude of Agnosticism.

This does not seem an attitude quite worthy of a professional man. But Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has never been particularly flattering to his own profession. There may be doctors as simple and silly as Dr. Watson. There may also be doctors as stupid and rabid as Dr. Challenger. But at least Dr. Challenger's stubborn dogmas and strong unnatural antipathies ought to be a protection to him against

If he is really certain that he inoculated his late patients secretly, so that nobody knew; if he is quite certain that they died before anybody knew; and if he is quite certain that he has heard certain words unmistakably referring to a certain incident that nobody knew—why, then he may be justified in saying that there must be some channels of communication other than the senses—something capable of receiving and repeating truths other than the limited human mind, or (if you will) some power that can communicate with the spirit by purely spiritual means. That he knows; and that is all he knows; that he must admit, and that is all he need admit. Whether the new abnormal power is good or bad, whether the strange unexpected message is true or false, even whether the additional and unexplored faculty is inside him or outside him, he need not in the least confess to knowing. All he need admit (who had a moment before recoiled in disgust from admitting anything) is that a knowledge of his hidden thoughts, exists somewhere in something that can act outside him and without his consent. But when Dr. Challenger suddenly leaves off denying everything, he instantly begins accepting everything, and that beyond anything he is required to accept. These are his words: "Others may try to explain what has occurred by telepathy, by sub-conscious mind action, by what they will, but I cannot doubt—it is impossible to doubt—that a message has come to me from the dead."

Now, I should not have thought it was impossible to doubt it. I should not certainly have thought it was impossible for so stubborn a doubter to doubt it, for so reckless a denier to doubt it. A message touching a secret need not come from the dead because it is about the dead. All we can say for certain about the secret message is that it came from somebody who knew the secret. All we know about the knowledge is that somewhere or other it is known. It need not necessarily be a dead man; it might be a devil; it might be a fairy; it might be a dual personality or mysterious separate mind of some other sort; it might be all sorts of things. I do not blame a man for having a mystical and intuitional faith and saying so. But I do blame a man of science for first of all furiously deny-

ing that any evidence can possibly exist; and then, when he finds it does exist, blindly accepting it as proof of something that it does not prove. And I do not blame it the less because it does not only occur in the case of fictitious characters, but also in the case of real characters; because it is not only found in an imaginary monster of a mad materialist, but in many a genuine and admirable Victorian agnostic; because it is exemplified not only in an impossible person whom I dislike, but in a real person whom I respect and to whom I am grateful; because it is not only the story of Professor Challenger, but of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

"BY ZIG-ZAG PATHS, AND JUTS OF POINTED ROCK."

FROM THE PHOTOGRAPH BY BERTRAM PARK, SHOWN AT THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.



Bertram Park

LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHY AT ITS MOST PICTURESQUE: "GOURDON," A WONDER VILLAGE OF THE RIVIERA HINTERLAND, CROWNING A ROCKY CRAG AND APPROACHED BY A PRECIPITOUS ZIG-ZAG MULE-TRACK.

This very striking photograph, which was on view at the Royal Photographic Society's recent exhibition, shows the old village of Gourdon, crowning a rocky crag nearly 3000 ft. high, inland between Cannes and Nice. There are remains of fortifications and a well-preserved castle dating partly from the twelfth and partly from the seventeenth century. A glorious view is

obtained from the heights. On the precipitous side, as seen in the photograph, there is a zig-zag mule and donkey track, used by peasants for descending to the plains where agriculture is carried on. Access to the village can also be gained by a modern road on the other side of the mountain, and a motor-omnibus plies thither from Pont du Loup.

CAUSE OF MANY DEATHS AND OVER £3,000,000

PHOTOGRAPHS BY

AT AN
AUSTRALIAN
BUSH TOWNSHIP
WHERE NINETEEN
PEOPLE
PERISHED:
REMAINS OF A
BURNT HOUSE AT
POWELLTOWN,
IN VICTORIA—
SHOWING A DEAD
HORSE.



IN THE GILDEROY
DISTRICT, WHERE
FIFTEEN OUT
OF TWENTY
PEOPLE FROM
A BOARDING
HOUSE WERE
OVERTAKEN AND
BURNT TO
DEATH WHILE
RUNNING
TOWARDS
A CREEK:
A TYPICAL SCENE
IN THE BUSH.

One of the first reports of bush fires in Australia this year came in a message from Melbourne of January 31, stating that the intense summer heat had been followed by serious fires in Victoria. Similar outbreaks were reported from Sydney on February 2, in the Riverina and central districts of the State. On February 10 it was stated that the New South Wales Government's pine forest at Murrumbidgee, near Wagga, had been completely destroyed, at a loss to the Forestry Department of £60,000. Fresh fires were reported from Melbourne on the 15th, especially in Gippsland, where hundreds of miles of forest were ablaze and many bush townships were destroyed. Sixteen people were burnt to death, ten were missing, and many more injured. Later messages said that at least twenty-eight lives had been lost in Victoria, including nineteen at Powelltown, in the Warburton district, where, out of seventeen people trapped on a narrow tramline, only six escaped. At the same time, enormous bush fires, raging over hundreds of square miles, were

DAMAGE: AUSTRALIAN BUSH FIRES—A TRAGIC DISASTER.

THE "TIMES."



LIKE FORKED LIGHTNING IN A THUNDERSTORM: THE AWE-INSPIRING EFFECT OF AN AUSTRALIAN BUSH-FIRE—A GREAT TREE BURNING IN FERN TREE GULLY, NEAR MELBOURNE, AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF DARK FOREST.

reported from Adelaide. The death-roll in Gippsland was given on February 16 as thirty-two. Terrible tragedies occurred in these fires, as well as acts of heroism and remarkable escapes. At Gilderoy, near Warburton, twenty people were in a boarding-house when a fire swept along. They all ran towards a creek, but fifteen were overtaken and perished; the others lay in the creek for hours with the flames roaring overhead. Flocks and herds also suffered, and many animals were blinded. One farmer lost 5800 sheep. By February 22 rain had extinguished many of the fires in Victoria, but later there was a recrudescence of outbreaks. Finally, as noted in our issue of March 13, where we illustrated a bush fire near Canberra, the total damage caused was estimated at more than £3,000,000. The Federal Prime Minister, Mr. S. M. Bruce, has described the fires as "one of the most tragic disasters in the history of the country." Large public subscription funds have been raised on behalf of the sufferers.

A GREAT DISCOVERY OF PREHISTORIC TIMBER BUILDING

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE PREHISTORIC RESEARCH INSTITUTION OF TÜBINGEN.

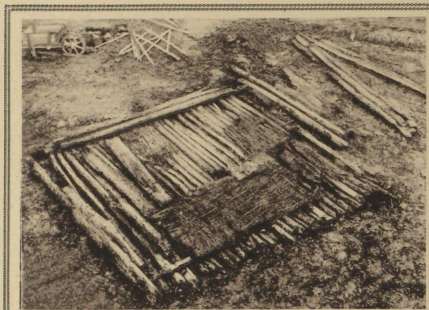


FIG. 1. SHOWING PART OF THE PLAITED WALL COLLAPSED: A STORAGE HUT OF THE OLDER OF THE TWO SETTLEMENTS AT WASSERBURG BUCHAU.



FIG. 3. DATING FROM ABOUT 1000 B.C.: REMAINS OF THE OUTER DEFENCES OF THE OLDER SETTLEMENT AT A PREHISTORIC ISLAND VILLAGE.



FIG. 5. HEWN BY PREHISTORIC BUILDERS WITH THEIR BRONZE HATCHETS: SPECIMENS OF SHAPED LOGS FOUND ON THE SITE OF THE SETTLEMENT.



FIG. 2. PRESERVED IN THE SOIL OF THE SWABIAN MARSHES FOR SOME 3000 YEARS: REMAINS OF A DWELLING OF THE LATER SETTLEMENT.



FIG. 4. FORMED OF MORE THAN 50,000 PINE-TRUNKS INTERWOVEN ON A GIGANTIC SCALE: REMAINS OF THE IMMENSELY STRONG OUTER PALISADE.



FIG. 6. BUILT ON THE BLOCK SYSTEM, AS USED FOR THE OUTER WALLS OF ALL THE BUILDINGS: A CORNER OF A WALL OF TIMBER.

Prehistoric timber-work, as noted in our issue of March 13, where we illustrated remains of ancient huts found near Ipswich and in the Tyrol, is very rare, owing to the perishable nature of wood. All the more interesting, therefore, is the discovery of such extensive examples as those here illustrated. "During the short space of six years," writes Dr. Hans Reinerth, of Tübingen, under whose direction the excavations he describes were conducted, "the marsh land of the Upper Swabian 'Federsee' has increased astonishingly our knowledge of prehistoric life and arts, by means of a number of 'documents' in a state of unique preservation. Things which in ordinary circumstances would have fallen victims to the action of wind and weather, house floors with well-joined walls, with all internal equipment, even the remains of ceiling and roof—have been preserved in astounding freshness for over 3000 years by the moist plant surface of the moor. . . . In the newly opened-up Wasserburg Buchau we have an entrenched-island village well preserved, both as regards its

IN GERMANY: DWELLINGS AND FORTS 3000 YEARS OLD.

DESCRIPTION BY DR. HANS REINERTH, OF TÜBINGEN, DIRECTOR OF THE EXCAVATIONS.



FIG. 7. GERMAN JEWELLERY 3000 YEARS OLD: AN ORNAMENT MADE OF RING-SHAPED MONEY TOKENS.



FIG. 8. BUILT ON A "HORSESHOE" PLAN: A RECONSTRUCTION MODEL OF A HOMESTEAD OF THE LATER SETTLEMENT (DATING FROM ABOUT 800 B.C.).



FIG. 9. MADE AND USED BY PREHISTORIC GERMANS SOME 3000 YEARS AGO: COMPLETE EXAMPLES OF CLAY POTTERY OF VARIED AND ARTISTIC DESIGN.

Continued.]
2
defence. Only for about 250 years was the island, thus fortified, inhabited; nevertheless, its cultural layers deposited in the turf have preserved for us two different settlements. Both occupy the whole of the relatively small area of the island. In the upper and later village the dwellings are pressed close against each other. . . . The later settlement, which flourished up to 850 B.C., consists of large spacious farms or homesteads (Figs. 2 and 8). The dwelling-house is horseshoe-shaped, and was built round a rectangular yard; in front of it were the outbuildings. The fourth homestead, opened up in 1925, contained a large, almost quadrangular, grain store (Fig. 10). While in the dwelling-houses the beam floors were almost always covered with a coating of loam, and the several rooms—there are always three—contained fireplaces, the corn store lacks both loam coating and fireplace. Here, on the other hand, there is deposited a layer, about 7 centimetres thick, formed of burnt corn (barley and wheat) directly on the wooden floor. In one corner there were found the fragments of large clay storage vessels, such as were also used for keeping fruits and cereals. In the burnt layer itself a bronze sickle was found. This appears to justify the view that it was a corn-shed. As is shown by well-preserved walls (Fig. 6), the outer walls of all the buildings were built on the block system. In the inside, however, wicker walls were also used. . . . We find in the lower and older settlement exclusively small single-room huts with block and plaited walls averaging 5.5 metres. The technical art of the building is in many cases better here. The carpentry work is more careful. Alongside the dwelling structures there are a number of small storage huts (Fig. 1)—(possibly for the preservation of water nuts, which were gathered in masses). Some of these huts are preserved with their collapsed plaited walls, roof beams, and boards. All of them had a roof thatched with straw or reed. While discoveries of small articles in the settlement are relatively rare, entire preserved clay vessels have been found in manifold and tastefully adorned forms (Fig. 9), bronzes (working hatchets, knives, hammers, needles, and ornaments of every kind), bone implements, and particularly valuable wood articles (the oldest hitherto known cars, hatchet handles, door bolts, and so on) in large quantities in the border territory of the island. All refuse was here thrown into the water beside the bank, while valuable objects were buried in the mud when danger threatened, and were, for some reason, not taken out again. These are all being unearthed to-day by the spade of the excavator.

"AT Wasserburg Buchau the island—which has long ceased to be recognisable as such to the visitor, in the monotonous moorland—lies covered with meadows, and only the enormous main defence, the outside palisade (Fig. 4), which is visible, during the dry months, as a slight elevation contained within a broad oval of 160 metres (about 175 yards) maximum diameter, comprises the old cultural settlement. Formed of more than 50,000 pine trunks, this palisade, interwoven on a gigantic scale, once stood out in the water on the banks of the lake, and offered itself to the enemy as the first almost insuperable obstacle, which could only be overcome by means of rafts and dams. Only at one point, to the east, is this outer palisade broken by a gate six metres wide, which afforded peaceable communication with the village in the interior. The defence proper was effected from behind a second, narrower palisade, which . . . left only a narrow passage leading into the third ring. Every boat, no matter whether friend or enemy, thus had to pass the two defences, and only then reached the water beside the bank immediately in front of the settlement. The latter, surrounded by the village fence proper, was the third and last line of

(Continued in Page 5.)

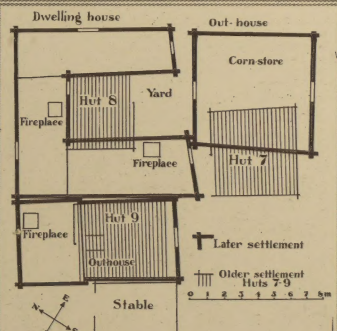


FIG. 10. INDICATING THE POSITIONS OF BUILDINGS OF THE EARLIER AND LATER SETTLEMENTS: A GROUND-PLAN OF THE SITE OF THE PREHISTORIC ISLAND-VILLAGE.

dwellings and its fortifications. These remains were discovered in 1920, and were excavated in 1921-22, and, in particular, 1925, by the Prehistoric Research Institution of Tübingen and the Antiquarian Association of Buchau. The site dates from 1100-550 B.C., the earliest period of settled occupation. It was a time of economic and cultural change, which, after the long centuries of the Bronze Age dry period, once more afforded nomad tribes the possibility of agriculture by means of a more ample supply of rain. Cattle-breeders and cultivators were face to face. The clashes of this economic and social readjustment were frequent, and the numerous fortifications, which sprang up everywhere on hill-tops about the year 1000 B.C., testify to the war-like conditions of those days. Wasserburg Buchau also owes its origin to these circumstances. . . . The spade of the excavator . . . has never brought to light any settlement on German soil richer in information on the dwellings, the art of fortification, and the general cultivation about a thousand years before Christ."

Was Shakespeare a Page at Polesworth Hall?

"A CHAPTER IN THE EARLY LIFE OF SHAKESPEARE." By ARTHUR GRAY.*

THE Master of Jesus College, Cambridge, like a good many others, deems it incredible that the "Works of William Shakespeare" were written by one whose pupilage ended in his early teens and was confined to the rudiments common to a Free School. But he does not argue that an actor's name was used to mask an author fearful of losing caste by being associated with the stage and its rogues and vagabonds. "If it be assumed," he says, "that Shakespeare stood apart from all the conditions which govern the rest of humanity, and that in the preparation for his life's work he neither had nor required the helps and suggestions without which the celestial fire cannot in other men be fanned into

in 1568-9, and in September 1571 he was elected Chief Alderman. In the latter year the Legend supposes that William began his lessons at the Grammar School. John's financial embarrassments had scarcely begun—at least were not matter of notoriety. But his family was multiplying: in 1571 he had three children, besides William. A son who could so astonish his father by his proficiency in the Absey book possibly seemed to demand an education superior to that of the Grammar School. More likely John was simply concerned with the keep of an un-wage-earning boy.

"It so happened that, just at this time, a matter was in dispute between the Corporation of Stratford and a townsman named Perret, and it was submitted to the arbitration of four county gentlemen—Sir Fulke Greville, Sir Thomas Lucy, Clement Throckmorton, and Henry Goodere of Polesworth. The arbitrators gave their award at Stratford on January 3, 1570-71, and were entertained by the Corporation at the Bear Inn in Bridge Street. As John Shakespeare was a regular attendant in this year at Corporation meetings—indeed was present at a meeting on January 18—it is all but certain that he made the acquaintance of Goodere in that month, if indeed it had not begun earlier. . . . it is clear that in all its legal business the Corporation reposed its confidence in its Chief Alderman. What talk may have passed between him and Goodere it is impossible to say. But I take it that, then or later, little William was packed off to Polesworth—a curious piece of good luck for him and for us: for in all England, outside London, there was then, and was to be later, no place more feracious of poetic genius than Polesworth Hall. Not unfitly Michael Drayton in his 'Endimion and Phoebe' speaks of it as the plot 'where all the Muses be imparadis'd.'"

Did Shakespeare, then, become

"gentle" under the care of that Henry Goodere who was involved in the Catholic project of marrying the Duke of Norfolk to Mary Queen of Scots, and putting her on the throne? Mr. Gray's answer is a duly qualified, ingeniously presented affirmative. "I hold," he writes, "that it is more than probable that Shakespeare at some early age was a page in Sir Henry Goodere's household: that he received his schooling at Polesworth: and that that school in his day was carried on in the same place where it existed in the monastic time—the old, unaltered room on the upper floor of the gatehouse range, about a hundred yards from the Hall. Possibly he slept in one of the smaller rooms on the lower floor."

The deductions are, of course, wide open to debate. Their author is well aware of their limitations: "I do not claim for proven a contention which rests on hypothesis, however buttressed with circumstance. With Hamlet, I follow with modesty where likelihood leads." But they are well enough supported to warrant the closest and the most sympathetic attention.

For the case as a whole, this "Chapter in the Early Life of Shakespeare" must be followed through all its folios. But a "clue" or two may be noted.

"Of William's education in boyhood and occupation in youth there is no vestige of evidence."

"Aubrey is dreadfully to seek when it comes to any knowledge of Shakespeare's writings. Yet in his 'skimble skamble stuff' there is one grain of information which has some verisimilitude, and which he got from 'old Mr. Beeston,' whom Mr. John Dryden calls the chronicle of the stage and who died 'about Bartholomew tyde, 1682.' From him Aubrey derived the statement: 'Though, as

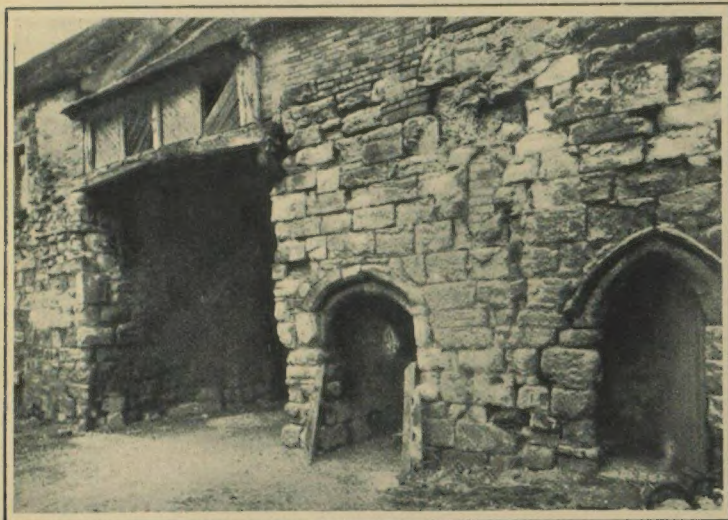
Ben Jonson says of him that he had but little Latine and lesse Greek, he understood Latine pretty well, for he had been in his younger days a schoolmaster in the country.' When Aubrey wrote, no more trustworthy authority could be cited than William Beeston, actor and son of an actor contemporary with Shakespeare. . . . But then the humblest usher in a country school must have had an ampler education than Will had got from Stratford school, which, according to the Stratfordians, he left for his father's business at the age of thirteen."

"If he lived at Stratford for twenty-one years at least, there should be a likelihood that in his writings, so full of Warwickshire scenes in his early plays, there would be some incidental allusions to a place with which he had so many associations. There are none to Stratford, next to none to any place near it. . . . The only place in South Warwickshire of which Shakespeare makes direct and certain mention is Barton-on-the-Heath, where Christopher Sly's father lived. It is a village some twenty miles distant from Stratford and close to the Oxfordshire border. Its name was suggested to Shakespeare by the circumstance that his maternal aunt, Joan Lambert, and her husband lived there."

As to other places: The "Stamford" of "Henry IV.," notes Mr. Gray, is "Samforth" in the Quarto of 1600, and he thinks that "Samforth" is a mistake for "Tamworth," which is four miles distant from Polesworth, itself some thirty-eight miles from Stratford. Then Wincot, Wilnecote, or Wilmecote, is usually assumed to be the Wincot about four miles from Stratford. For reasons given, "it could hardly be the place mentioned in 'Merry Wives' and the Second Part of 'Henry IV.' . . . but there is another Wincot, or Wilnecote, a far more important place, which until the nineteenth century was partly contained in the parish of Polesworth." Always North Warwickshire, not South!

Again: "I have pointed out that in none of his plays dealing with English scenes does Shakespeare show any acquaintance with places on the Stratford-London road. The evidence of those plays does show a decided familiarity with the road between North Warwickshire and London."

And so on, to indicate a distinct Polesworth influence—an influence evident, for example, in knowledge of particular localities and in monastic settings natural to Arden but foreign to Stratford—with



POSSIBLY THE "RUINOUS MONASTERY" OF "TITUS ANDRONICUS": POLESWORTH ABBEY—THE GATEHOUSE.

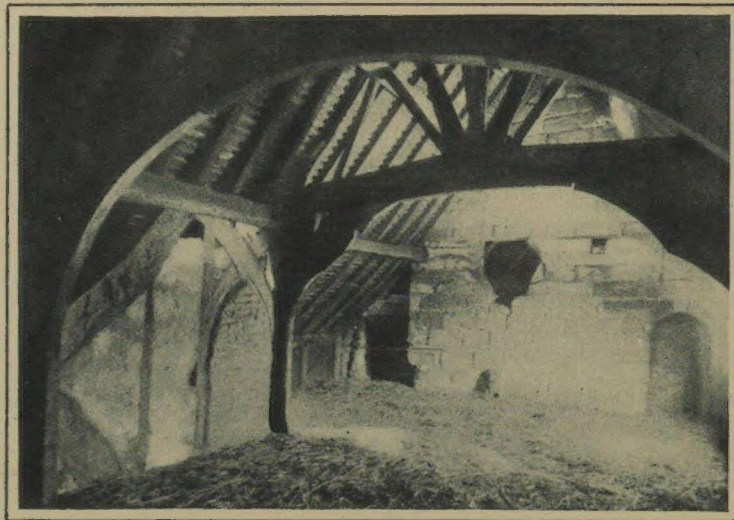
"At Stratford there was no monastery . . . indeed, southern Warwickshire was signally destitute of monasteries. But in Arden there were monasteries at Atherstone, Combe, Coventry, Maxstoke, Merevale, Nuneaton, Pinley, Polesworth, Studley, and Wroxall; also at Warwick and Kenilworth . . . for his picture he need not have looked farther than the ruins of Polesworth nunnery."

Reproductions from "A Chapter in the Early Life of Shakespeare," by Courtesy of the Publishers, the Cambridge University Press.

flame, then *cadit quæstio*. If the ordinarily accepted tradition of his stunted education, mean surroundings and coarse occupation at Stratford be an article of orthodox belief, then I should be fain to accept the Baconian faith, or profess myself, with Sir George Greenwood, a pure agnostic. Convinced as I am that in neither position is salvation to be found, I advance a new hypothesis which may meet the objections raised by either heretical school to the not unreasonable belief that Shakespeare—spell his name as we will—wrote Shakespeare's Works."

Marshalling facts, he notes various fillings for a yawning gap in the story of the greatest of poet-dramatists. "Stratford," he remarks, "remembers only the cradle and the grave"; and he is contemptuous of its Elizabethan position. "It was a place of minor consequence, even in Warwickshire. It had no history. . . . No magnate or county gentleman had his residence there. No inhabitant had ever distinguished himself in letters or in national affairs. *Verecundum patria*: it was a pelting place whose wisest talk was of fells and tods of wool and the price of ewes. It had a school. . . . How little the leading inhabitants profited by its existence is shown by the fact that of nineteen persons (ten of them aldermen) who signed a paper relating to one of their body, seven only could write their names. John Shakespeare, William's father, was one of the illiterate majority. . . . At Stratford nobody had any use for books, and nobody traded in them." How, in such an environment, could the boy or the "apprentice" grow in mental stature?

Mr. Gray hazards. "'A guess,' it will be said. Yes, guess with a circumstance." And what is it? That Shakespeare had a spell as a page in the household of a patron, "the almost invariable prop of needy authorship." As to this worthy, let the essayist speak, in "What happened in 1572?": "Where in Warwickshire should a patron be found to charge himself with the board and upbringing of young William? . . . John Shakespeare held the office of High Bailiff, corresponding to that of Mayor,



GIVEN THAT SHAKESPEARE WAS A PAGE AT POLESWORTH HALL, HERE HE MAY HAVE BEEN EDUCATED: THE UPPER FLOOR OF THE GATEHOUSE RANGE OF THE ABBEY.

"I hold that it is more than probable that Shakespeare . . . received his schooling at Polesworth: and that that school in his day was carried on in the same place where it existed in the monastic time—the old, unaltered room on the upper floor of the gatehouse range, about a hundred yards from the Hall."

Reproduced from "A Chapter in the Early Life of Shakespeare," by Courtesy of the Publishers, the Cambridge University Press.

divers "digs" at "the Stratford Legend" and its supporters.

Avowedly, as has been emphasised already, Mr. Gray's "Chapter" does not set out to be more than a "guess with a circumstance"; but, he says, "I do claim for it that it is reasonable and that it offers a view of Shakespeare's education which obeys the laws of perspective." There we leave it to those "critical sharpshooters" within whose range its author acknowledges it to be. They—and all interested in Shakespeare—will find it a worthy target.—E. H. G.

* "A Chapter in the Early Life of Shakespeare: Polesworth in Arden." By Arthur Gray, M.A., Master of Jesus College, Cambridge. (Cambridge University Press; 7s. 6d. net.)

"KNIGHTS" OF NEPTUNE'S CHESSBOARD: SEA-HORSES AND THEIR "MOVES."

PHOTOGRAPH BY ELWIN R. SANBORN. BY COURTESY OF THE NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



SHOWING THE USES OF THEIR PREHENSILE TAILS: A GROUP OF SEA-HORSES IN THE NEW YORK AQUARIUM.

Those curious little creatures known as sea-horses may also be studied in the Aquarium at the London "Zoo." Its Director, Mr. E. G. Boulenger, F.Z.S., writes in the illustrated Guide thereto: "Their singular shape, mode of progression, and manner in which the male fish carries the eggs and young in a pouch, make these creatures specially worthy of attention. The Sea-Horse, which is rarely found off the coast of England, although common in the Bay of Biscay and Mediterranean, is so called from the resemblance of its head to that of a horse, or rather to that of the knight on a

chessboard. Its body is covered with bony shields, and terminates in a thin prehensile tail which is employed to support the fish by being coiled round the stems of seaweeds. In this manner the sea-horse spends the greater part of its time, occasionally changing its position, when it swims with its body erect to some other station. The paternal brood-pouch, into which the female consigns her eggs, is on the lower surface of the body. The young are expelled when in a fairly advanced condition, and are said to repair to the pouch in times of danger."

The World of the Theatre.

By J. T. GREIN.

WHAT IT COSTS.—DEKKER'S "SHOEMAKER'S HOLIDAY" AT THE OLD VIC.

WHEN, in the smoke-room, the old manager read that a certain play ran for five days and cost £3000, or, as he grimly said, £750 per diem, he shook his grey head—how the times have changed! "When I put on a farce that ran for 300 nights at a leading theatre fifteen years ago, I had a capital of £800. It was a bit low, I admit, and I speculated on the first week's receipts. But then my production—two scenes—was inexpensive, as things went: stock scenery painted over; props and furniture on hire from Holborn; nine new dresses at prices from £5 to £12 ros. each; salaries, the leading lady £30, the leading man £25 (and both were stars of the day), the rest from £15 down to £3. Yes; although there was no Valentine Contract then, I insisted on my youngsters having a living wage—and for three quid a week, with boarding-houses galore at 25s. *en pension*, they could live like fighting-cocks. I had to pay four weeks in advance—or rather, for the tail-end of my lease, as is the custom in theatre-land—and that was £500. The same theatre costs pretty nearly as much per week now. Well, by the time the curtain went up my £800 was all gone; but that did not worry me—scenery (neatly painted over, no new stuff), costumes, and all the rest were paid for. Of course, I had a heavy heart that evening; it was 'top' or 'under'; but, at any rate, there was enough in the house to pay the running 'exes' of the week, and as the salary list was just under £150, it was a fair gamble.

"We had a success. The first week we played to nearly £600—a clear profit of £200. Afterwards we rose to £750. I felt like Croesus; my banking account swelled by leaps and bounds. At the end of the run I had netted £4000—not a bad increment on my original capital, eh?"

"Ten years elapsed," as they say in the theatre. I felt that I would have another fling. I had secured the rights of a famous French play. I had a leading lady (you know her) who was a certain draw—she was cheap at £75 a week. We did splendid business in the provinces; so now for London. There were few theatres in the market. I picked one of the best, not a thousand miles from Piccadilly Circus—rent £275 (it is £400 now). I scratched my head; it was a lump to pay. However, nothing venture, nothing have. With my play, my provincial record, my leading lady—last but not least, I said to myself, with a little luck, my ship will come home. This time I spent a good deal on the production—it was a modern costume play. The best scene-painters brushed the Oriental scenes for me; Bond Street provided the dresses. Before the curtain went up, I was £1500 (not counting rent) out of pocket. The salary list was heavy too—nearly double what the old farce cost me. I had some thirty supers as figurantes at £3 each. I advertised largely. It was the sort of play to boom—life and colour and crowds, drama, and all that. The more *réclame* the surer the bait in the suburbs. Grand success on the first night. I chuckled, I rubbed my hands; it seemed like another winner. Such applause, a dozen calls, and the flowers and cries for speech, and the people that came to me and said 'Old Bean—it is trumps!'

"But the box-office spoke otherwise. Never mind the first week. Things must filter through. The Saturday was good; the rest, oh dear, oh dear! £40—£50—£70—grand total £600 odd, and the outlay (not counting the production) over £800! How-

ever, hope springs eternal. The second week began crescendo. I was looking forward to making the two ends meet, and then all of a sudden the weather became hot, the outdoor attractions great. Result, a bad Saturday and bigger loss than the week before.

nuts out of the fire. No more managements for me. It is the surest way to lose your money—a greater sink than the Stock Exchange. I now run a private hotel in the country, and when a manager offers me an engagement I take it as a little extra—so long as I need not pay the piper; for, believe me, more than half the theatres of London are run at a loss. Management is the most direct road to ruin."



TO BE PRODUCED THIS MONTH AT THE TIVOLI, WHERE RICHARD STRAUSS WILL HIMSELF CONDUCT THE MUSIC AT THE FIRST PERFORMANCE ON APRIL 12: THE FILM VERSION OF HIS OPERA "DER ROSENKAVALIER."

The film version of "Der Rosenkavalier," for which Dr. Strauss has composed additional music in new scenes not in the opera itself, has already been produced in the Opera House at Dresden. Many of the film scenes were photographed at the Palace of Schönbrunn. Above is seen M. Jacques Catelain (in the sedan-chair) as Octavian, the Rose Cavalier.

Now, I am tenacious; I meant to carry on. The weather would not last; the play was well spoken of; I heard on all sides that it was a darn good show. So it was, but it did not draw. To make a long story short, and not to weary you with figures, by the



AN ACTRESS OF THE COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE IN THE FILM VERSION OF "DER ROSENKAVALIER," SHORTLY TO BE SEEN AT THE TIVOLI: Mlle. HUGUETTE DUFLOS AS THE PRINCESS.

The film production of "Der Rosenkavalier," the famous light opera by Richard Strauss, is remarkable for the beauty and splendour of the costumes designed by Dr. Alfred Roller, Director of the Vienna School of Applied Arts.

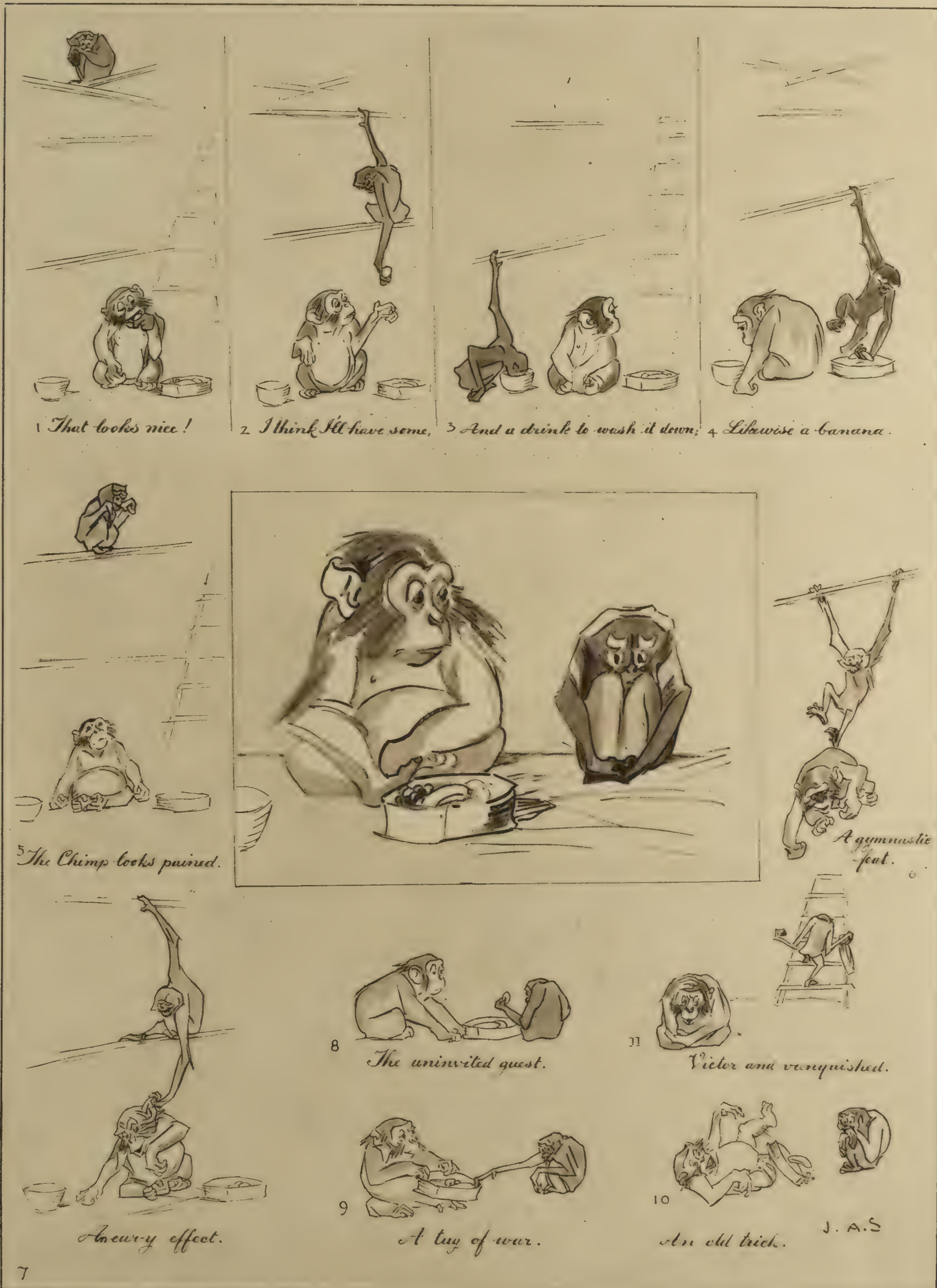
rooth performance that nest-egg of £4000 was gone and I was a wiser and a sadder man. 'It's the devil's own game, I tell you! Let the others pull the chest-

How well it is written! How truly reflective of the times are the scenes at the Shoemaker's shop—with prophetic indications of "strikes" as the workers in those Merry England days understood them, and were easily squared with kind persuasion and a tankard of good beer! How tender the love-scenes—the waiting of Jane for her missing husband, the cobbler; her wooing by a gentleman above her station; her fealty to the man of her heart, and the blissful reunion! But, if there is plenty of sentiment, fun and frolic are the dominant notes. Dekker, of Dutch extraction—although we know little of it—must have seen the canvases of the painters of Holland and Flanders. They are vitalised in many of the scenes—an impression for which much praise is due to the producer, Mr. Andrew Leigh. He has never done anything better since he began his *régime* at the Old Vic. Up goes the lark all the time; there is not a moment of halt or hesitation from first to last.

Mr. Baliol Holloway, as the Shoemaker, dominated the whole business like a master of revels. He was glorious in his boisterous commandeering, yet child-like when he spoke to the King as if they were equals. The merriment, with its undercurrent of mockery, was irresistible. Miss Edith Evans as his would-be submissive spouse, ever "sat upon" yet much beloved—and *au fond* the boss of her master—was almost unrecognisable in her quaint make-up. It was a complete transformation; only her laugh gave her away. Hers was delightful comedy. Capital the three shoemaker's assistants of Mr. John Garside, Mr. Neil Porter, and Mr. Horace Sequeira, each one a type as well as a character. Tender and charming the pining young wife of Miss Nell Carter; coy and nicely mannered, as behoves a knight's daughter, Miss Amy Nowell; as picturesque as ever and as perfect a cobbler in disguise as he was a gentleman of birth, Mr. Frank Vosper. In its *ensemble*, this is one of the "galas" of the Old Vic, and an entertainment of rare attraction.

HUMOURS OF THE "ZOO": STUDIES OF ANIMAL LIFE.—No. XII.

DRAWN SPECIALLY FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY J. A. SHEPHERD. (COPYRIGHTED.)



AN IMP OF MISCHIEF AND HIS AMIABLE BUTT: PUCK, THE HOOLOCK GIBBON, AND A YOUNG "CHIMP."

"Puck," the Hoolock Gibbon, is a new arrival at the "Zoo" from the Lushai Hills in Assam. He was presented to the Gardens by Major J. D. Scale. In a note on these drawings, Mr. J. A. Shepherd says: "Puck had been given

a companion to while away his captive hours, a young 'Chimp,' an amiable soul, but rather slow. It was found that Puck's exuberant spirits were rather too much for Baby 'Chimp,' so they each have a home of their own now."

SCENES FROM RICHARD STRAUSS: A NOTED GERMAN ARTIST'S ETCHINGS.

FROM THE ETCHINGS BY ALOIS KOLB. NOS. 1, 3, AND 4, FROM THE ALBUM PUBLISHED BY AVALUN VERLAG, VIENNA AND LEIPZIG. NO. 2, FROM THE ALBUM PUBLISHED BY BAVARIA-VERLAG FÜR MODERNE GRAPHIK, MUNICH. COPYRIGHT RESERVED



1. THE OPERA TO BE SHOWN ON THE FILM IN LONDON: A SCENE FROM "DER ROSENKAVALIER."



2. "SINFONIA DOMESTICA": AN ETCHING TO ILLUSTRATE ONE OF THE TONE-POEMS OF RICHARD STRAUSS.



3. "ELEKTRA": A SCENE FROM RICHARD STRAUSS'S OPERA OF THAT NAME, FIRST PRODUCED IN 1908.

In view of the approaching visit of Dr. Richard Strauss to London, to conduct the music on the opening night of the film version of his opera "Der Rosenkavalier," at the Tivoli, on April 12, these etchings of scenes from that and other works of his, by a compatriot, are of great topical interest. Mr. Alois Kolb, we may mention, has etched and printed two cycles of Strauss' subjects, one on his tone-poems and the other on his



4. "SALOME": A SCENE FROM THE FAMOUS ONE-ACT OPERA WHICH BROUGHT STRAUSS INTO WIDE REPUTE.

operas, each portfolio containing a set of eleven etchings. One of Dr. Strauss himself, conducting his symphonic poems, is reproduced on page 659 in this number. It may be recalled that he conducted the first performance of his "Sinfonia Domestica" in New York in 1905, and that of "Salome" in Paris in 1908. His opera "Elektra" was also produced in the latter year.

AS HE WILL APPEAR AT THE TIVOLI: STRAUSS CONDUCTING.

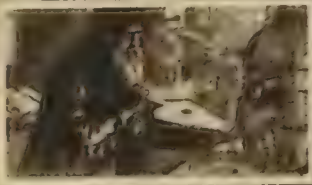
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TO CONDUCT AT THE FIRST LONDON PRODUCTION OF THE FILM OF "DER ROSENKAVALIER,"
AT THE TIVOLI: DR. RICHARD STRAUSS CONDUCTING HIS SYMPHONIC POEMS.

As noted on the opposite page, Dr. Richard Strauss, the famous German composer, has arranged to visit London this month in order to conduct the music at the first performance of the film version of his opera "Der Rosenkavalier," when it is produced at the Tivoli. The music has been rearranged to suit the screen version

of the story, which is longer than that of the opera, and Dr. Strauss has composed some additional music for it, including a ballet suite and a scene of fighting. Four other etchings by Alois Kolb, illustrating scenes from Strauss operas and a symphonic poem, are reproduced on page 658. Dr. Strauss was born at Munich in 1884.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



EASTER EGGS.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Infancy of Animals," "The Courtship of Animals," etc., etc.

AS I write, the theme of Easter eggs is in the air. Fond parents are buying them for their children, and fond children are buying them for their parents. But the mystical meaning of this Feast of Eggs scarcely, if at all, gives occasion for thought to any—they are just "Easter eggs." Very much the same mental attitude is characteristic of the "egg-collector," who collects eggs as some people collect stamps or match-boxes—just to see how many different kinds can be got together.

Of course, there are exceptions to every rule, but so far as I can discover, in this matter of egg-collecting—and, strictly speaking, it is the shell rather than the egg which is collected—though enormous hoards of these frail objects have been carefully arranged and docketed in cabinets, very few collectors have even suspected the many problems which such shells present for solution. Great stores of facts have been garnered, but very little analytical work has been done. Before I go further I ought, perhaps, to remark that I am thinking now of birds' eggs. The fascination which these exert over some people is not difficult to understand, for they are strangely captivating objects, even to look at; and they become more so directly one begins to compare one with another.

Colour, probably, is the stimulus which first excites the born egg-collector. But why are birds' eggs generally coloured? Whence come their pigments? And how are they deposited? These are questions which naturally assert themselves. And no satisfactory answer can be found till we hark back to the reptiles—the "poor relations" of the feathered tribe. All the reptiles lay eggs with a white shell, though commonly that shell is but a stout skin of a parchment-like texture. The eggs, however, of that remarkable creature, the Tuatara-lizard of New Zealand, are sometimes faintly stained and spotted with dull red. Here we have the incipient tendency

be highly advantageous, since they would reflect whatever light could gain access to the nest-hole, enabling the sitting bird to see her treasures on returning to the nest. Otherwise, she might descend upon them unawares and break them. When some species started to lay their eggs in nests open to the sky, white shells became distinctly disadvantageous, and so Natural Selection would encourage the survival of birds which laid eggs displaying a tendency to be more or less red-spotted, since such coloration would break up the solid appearance of the egg and in so far make it inconspicuous. What brought about those subtle physiological changes, whereby the walls of the oviduct came to secrete, and deposit, two very different kinds of pigment, the "melanin," or blood-pigments, and the "lipochrome," or fat-pigments, we have not the slightest notion. Nor can we account for the various degrees of intensity of the many hues which are displayed in any large collection of eggs. Why is it that the blue colour which sometimes gives such brilliant patches to naked areas of skin in some birds is never due to blue pigment, but to "interference" coloration, while the blue colour of their eggs is always due to pigment?

The manner of its deposition is still a mystery. No one has yet found these pigments in the walls of the oviduct. How, and why, is it that some of these pigments are ingrained in the texture of the shell, while others are superficial and can be washed off? And what governs the method of deposition, so that it appears as streaks and spots and "scribblings" of colour, sometimes evenly distributed over the shell, sometimes restricted to a zone around the larger end? Again, why is it that some eggs are so constant in their coloration, while others are so variable? Take the eggs of the guillemot. These display a most amazing variety of coloration. Some are of a rich greenish blue, relieved by black blotches and bars and fine spots of black; some pale-cream coloured, with markings of varying shades of black and brown; some have no spots or blotches, but only mysterious scribblings, looking like Arabic script; and there are eggs where red is the dominant hue. The eggs of the razor-bill, again, are very variable, though less so than those of its cousin, the guillemot. And in both species, as well as in many other birds, the markings often show a spiral arrangement, as though the pigment were deposited as the shell was slowly turning round as it passed down the oviduct.

In some eggs, again—and these of widely different groups of birds—the shell, after being vividly coloured of a bright blue, is encrusted with a thick, chalky layer of white. And it seems always to be blue eggs which are thus covered. Finally, some eggs have a wonderful glaze over the surface. This is especially true of the eggs of the tinamou, which look much more like delicately coloured and highly glazed china than eggs. Why are the eggs of the pheasant and grey partridge whole-coloured, while those of, say, the ptarmigan and grouse are so richly variegated? Here we have the factor of "protective coloration" to reckon with, and it is this which determines the coloration of the eggs of the plovers and gulls.

The term "egg-shaped" is a recognised standard. But some eggs depart from this standard. In the case of the guillemot the one end is conspicuously larger

than the other. Here we have an obvious explanation. Each bird lays but a single egg on the bare rock, often a mere ledge. The slightest puff of wind, when the egg is left by the sitting bird, would send it rolling off into the sea, hundreds of feet below.

But moulded as it is, it merely turns round as on a pivot. The "pear-shaped" eggs of the plovers also can be explained, for these pack better in a small nest than those of the more typical form would do. But we have no explanation for the spherical eggs of the kingfisher, or the "bi-conical" eggs of some of the grebes.

One is confronted with an exasperating contrariness in any attempt to use the coloration of eggs as a factor in classification. The oologists, it is true, first

pointed to the relationship between the plovers and the gulls on account of the similarity in the coloration of their eggs. The eggs of the heron tribe are always of a uniform hue, wherein they differ from the cranes, to which they were supposed to be related, for these birds lay richly coloured eggs. The hawks and eagles vary greatly. Some lay richly coloured eggs, like the falcons; some, like the white-tailed eagle and the goshawk, for example, lay white eggs. In the geese and ducks the shell is always uniformly coloured, and of a curious "greasy" texture.

Many years ago the naturalist Nathusius began an investigation into the structure of the shell. He found that the ostrich tribe formed a group by themselves in this particular. But

EXAMPLES OF PROTECTIVE COLORATION: EGGS OF THE PTARMIGAN (UPPER) AND BLACK GROUSE (LOWER).

as yet no one seems to have attempted to discover the differences in this matter of the structure of the shell between them and other birds. In the case of white-shelled eggs this information would be valuable. It might



AN INSTANCE OF INEXPLICABLE VARIATIONS IN COLOUR IN THE SAME SPECIES: EGGS OF THE RAZOR-BILL.

"The eggs of the Razor-bill are very variable, but less so than those of the Guillemot. The smearing of the blotches in the left-hand figure shows the spiral movement of the egg in passing down the oviduct."

to lay coloured eggs which has been abundantly realised in their glorified offspring, the birds.

Now, the earliest birds were arboreal, and laid their eggs in hollow trees, where white-shelled eggs would



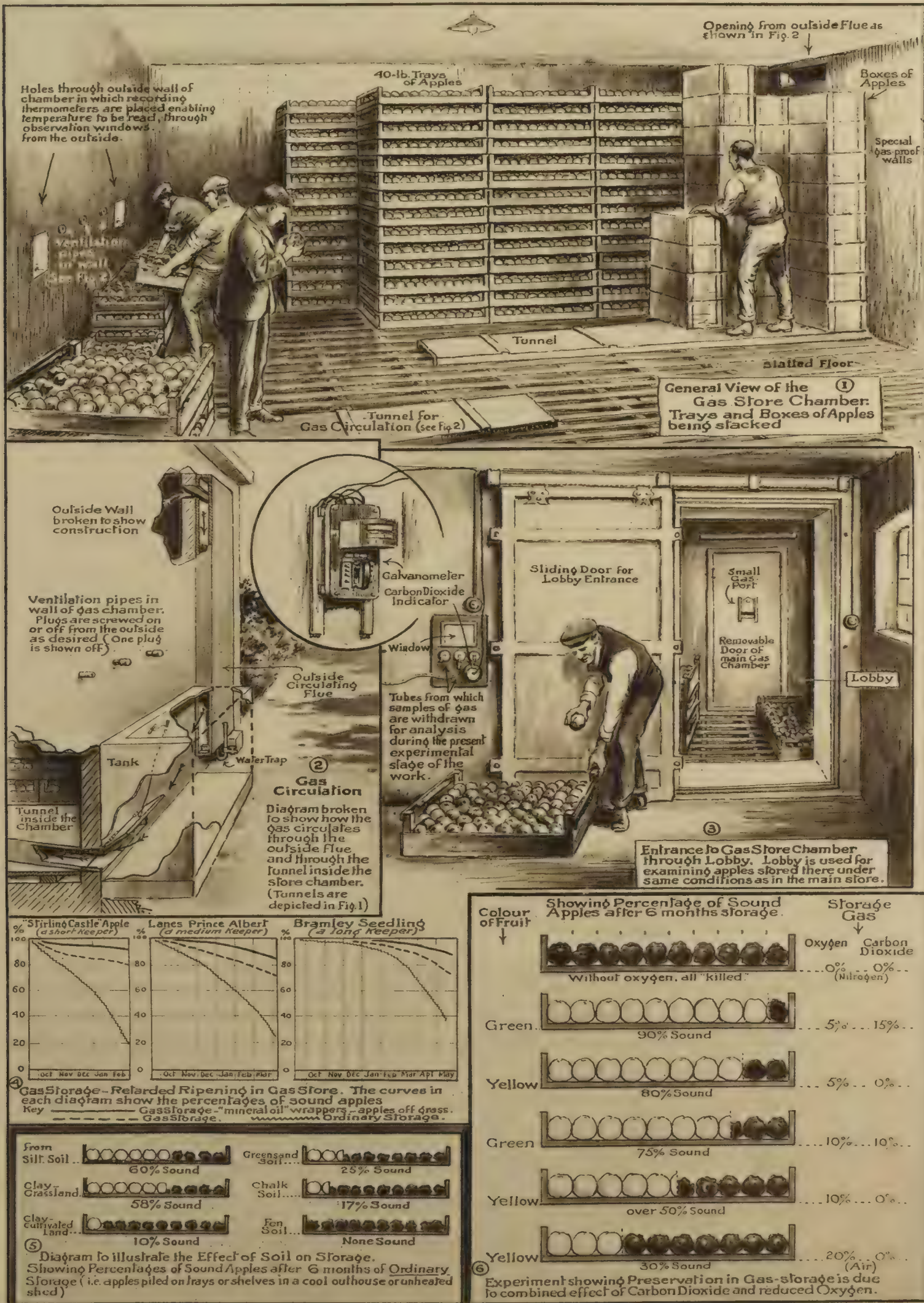
THICK AT ONE END SO THAT IT DOES NOT ROLL OFF THE ROCK INTO THE SEA WHEN LEFT EXPOSED TO WIND: A GUILLEMOT'S EGG.

"The egg of the Guillemot displays a wonderful range of coloration, some being heavily blotched and spotted, others marked by fine lines. Some have a cream-coloured, some a blue-green, and some even a red background."

enable us, for example, to distinguish between the eggs of parrots and woodpeckers, both of which lay in hollow trees, or between the white-shelled eggs of birds and those of reptiles. Enough has now been said to show that the oologist has a lot of work before him.

SCIENCE AND THE APPLE: A "GAS STORAGE" EXPERIMENT.

DRAWN FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY THE FOOD INVESTIGATION BOARD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.
BY COURTESY OF DR. FRANKLIN KIDD, THE BOTANY SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE.



NOW REPRESENTED BY A LABORATORY AT COVENT GARDEN: THE BOTANY SCHOOL AT CAMBRIDGE—EXPERIMENTS IN THE "GAS STORAGE" METHOD OF PRESERVING ENGLISH APPLES.

Covent Garden Market has recently been provided with a scientific laboratory for studying the preservation of fruit and vegetables, as a branch of the Low Temperature Research Station at Cambridge in connection with the Botany School. Among other things, the "breathing" of apples and other fruit is tested by special appliances. The work of the Cambridge scientists has proved of immense value to the trade, and such a disease as "brown-heart" in apples has been practically eradicated.

We illustrate here an interesting experiment which has been made at Cambridge—a system of preserving apples by "gas storage" as an alternative to cold storage. "It is in the spring," writes Dr. Franklin Kidd, who has charge of the Cambridge station, "that the English stored apples come into competition with American and Australian apples. The point of improving our storage methods is to increase the market for home-grown fruit."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

HOW THE MAYA "SATAN" CORRUPTED MANKIND: THE KEKCHI DEVIL DANCE.

By DR. THOMAS GANN, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.I., Member of the Maya Society. (See Coloured Illustrations on Pages 668-669.)

THE Devil Dance as practised by the Kekchi Indians is probably the last survival of one of their ancient religious ceremonies, which has been handed down from generation to generation for possibly fifteen centuries with little alteration in the ritual. I succeeded in purchasing the entire Devil Dance outfit from an Indian youth at a village named Aguacate, on the boundary between British Honduras and the Republic of Guatemala, so remote that the people have, even in this twentieth century, come but little in contact with outsiders, and their ancient customs still persist to some extent. It consisted of masks, costumes, and musical instruments, all made locally of soft light wood from ancient models, and handed down from father to son for generations. How old these masks are it is impossible to say, as the owner was unable to afford me any information on the matter, but the snakes made of coloured cotton which coil around them must be comparatively modern, as are also the costumes.

The outfit belonged to the boy's father, a celebrated *maestro* in the art of Devil Dancing, who died about two years ago. For six years previous to his death he had not dared to have one of the performances, as the Indians are becoming rapidly more Christianised, and it need hardly be said that the *padres* who come in contact with them strongly discourage the performance of rites and ceremonies which tend to perpetuate their ancient religion. The owner was only too pleased to dispose of these appurtenances of idolatry for a pecuniary consideration, for not only were they of no use to the family, who could never expect to give another performance with them, but they were dangerous objects to be found in the possession of an Indian who wished to be on good terms with the Church. They were kept carefully wrapped up in a little hut by themselves, where they had lain undisturbed since the death of the former owner, and there seemed to have grown up around them a certain feeling of mystery and dread, and a belief that each mask was haunted by the actual presence of the devil it represented, and only required the right combination of time and place for his materialisation. When they were unwrapped and handed over, three black wax candles were kept alight all the time, and each mask was fumigated with incense from an *incensario*. Moreover, a couple of candles were given in as *lagniap*, to burn when the devils were being installed in their new home, to keep off evil influences.

The legend of the dance, as explained to me by an old Kekchi, is as follows. Many, many years ago, the world was very different from what it is now. Everyone was happy and contented, joyful and glad, and nobody thought evil thoughts or committed evil acts; evil, in fact, was non-existent in the world of those far-off days, while goodness and happiness reigned supreme, and death was unknown. But the king of the devils, who lived with his court at Metnal—the Maya hell—highly disapproved of this state of affairs, and determined to conquer the world and its inhabitants, and make them his slaves. To carry out this plan successfully, he thought the easiest and simplest means would be to introduce evil amongst the children of men. For this purpose he collected an army, consisting of his wife, his father and mother, four minor devils, a boar, five sows, a monkey, and death. The women

goodness and innocence and all his work be undone he compelled them and their descendants to prefer strife to peace, lust to purity, and evil to good, and actually to hold the Devil Dance as a constant reminder of their enslavement to evil, of which it became a sort of perverted sacrament. Moreover, he knew that, if left to themselves, men turn naturally to good, and that, when he had been compelled to return to his kingdom of Metnal, they would gradually revert to their former age of innocence unless a perpetual stimulus towards evil were provided them in the Devil Dance, during the celebration of which all evil impulses are loosened, and lust, drunkenness, and debauchery reign supreme.

The characters in the play consist of the king of the devils and his wife, father and mother, four minor devils, a boar, five sows, a monkey, and a man

dressed in a long white garment with a skeleton painted on it, to represent death. All wear large grotesque wooden masks, rather well carved from very light wood, painted red, black, and yellow, with three horns instead of the conventional two projecting from their foreheads, large tusks, and snakes with green heads and red bodies crawling over their faces and around the horns. The chief of the devils has, in addition, a small dove-like bird perched on top of all three of his horns. All the devils have long black moustaches, obviously inspired by the Conquistadores of post-Columbian days, who must have appeared to the Indians about the nearest thing to their conception of devils with which they were



WEARING THE WEIRD MASKS AND COSTUMES IN WHICH THEY VISITED VILLAGES AT SPECIAL SEASONS:
KEKCHI INDIANS DRESSED FOR THE DEVIL DANCE.

The weird masks worn by the Kekchi Devil Dancers, as here described by Dr. Gann, are illustrated in colour on a double-page in this number.

Photograph by Dr. Thomas Gann.

were to introduce dissensions and lust, the swine greed and selfishness, the monkey mischief, and death fear, amongst men.

At this point I reminded the old man that there were not supposed to be any women in the Maya hell, but he only grinned and said, "*Ah Tat, Ma Xupal Ma Metnal*"; literally, "If there were no women there would be no hell."

The party, headed by the king of the devils, set out on their travels, visiting every village and town on earth, dancing to music, singing lewd songs, drinking, and introducing everywhere amongst men lust, drunkenness, hatred, greed, dishonesty, and death, till the whole world was corrupted, and became as we know it to-day. But so cunning was the devil that, in case men should revert again to the age of

ever likely to come in contact, exhibiting to the fullest extent the greed, lust, cruelty, and deceit of their prototypes.

This party of fifteen used to go round to all the houses, sometimes of one village, sometimes of another, once a year, at specified seasons. The chief devil and his wife each played a huge mandoline-like instrument made from a gourd; the other devils scraped on long calabashes, the sides of which were serrated; and the monkey shook a rattle. To this music they chanted monotonously a number of songs which will not admit of repetition, and danced a somewhat lewd and grotesque dance. The first song sung by the king commences, "I am the king of the devils, and I come in victory and in glory"; and the last song before leaving each house ends, "The devils are off, but not to hell."

ENGLAND RIVALS JAPAN AS A LAND OF CHERRY BLOSSOM.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY EDGAR AND WINIFRED WARD.



"WHAT TIME THE CHERRY-ORCHARDS BLOW."

Japan is commonly called "the land of cherry blossom," but that our own country has some claim to the same title—at any rate, in certain districts—this

remarkably fine photograph bears witness. It was taken in Buckinghamshire, and shows one of the famous old cherry orchards of that county in full bloom.

A GREAT FORTHCOMING ART SALE :

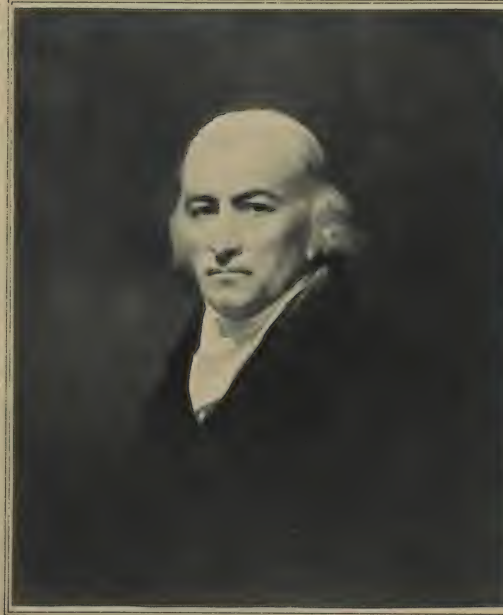
BY COURTESY OF MESSRS.

THE BISCHOFFSHEIM COLLECTION.

CHRISTIE, MANSON, AND WOODS.

BY GONZALES COQUES: PORTRAIT OF THE ARTIST WHEN AGED 29.
(41½ IN. BY 34 IN.)BY JOHN HOPPNER, R.A.: PORTRAIT OF THE HON. LEICESTER STANHOPE.
(54 IN. BY 44 IN.)BY JEAN MARC NATTIER: PORTRAIT OF A NOBLEMAN, SIGNED AND DATED
1732. (93 IN. BY 70 IN.)BY GIOVANNI BATTISTA TIEPOLO: SCENES FROM THE LIFE OF LOUIS ANTOINE JACQUES,
CARDINAL INFANT OF SPAIN—ENTERTAINING HIM WITH THEATRICALS. (15½ IN. BY 30½ IN.)BY GIOVANNI BATTISTA TIEPOLO: SCENES FROM THE LIFE OF LOUIS ANTOINE JACQUES,
CARDINAL INFANT OF SPAIN—ENTERTAINING HIM WITH THEATRICALS. (15½ IN. BY 30½ IN.)BY JACOB VAN OCHTERVELT: "THE DISH OF OYSTERS."
(21 IN. BY 17 IN.)

BY FRANÇOIS BOUCHER: "VERTUMNUS AND POMONA." (45 IN. BY 52½ IN.)

BY SIR HENRY RAEBURN, R.A.: PORTRAIT OF JAMES EDGAR, ESQ.
(29 IN. BY 24½ IN.)BY GEORGE ROMNEY: PORTRAIT OF LADY GORDON AND HER SON.
(83 IN. BY 58 IN.)

One of the outstanding events of the picture sale season will be the dispersal at Christie's, on May 7, of the famous collection of works by Old Masters formed by the late Mr. H. L. Bischoffsheim. Reynolds and Romney, besides other British artists, are well represented in this collection, which also includes many notable examples of the Continental schools. We reproduce above some of the most interesting pictures that will come under the hammer. The Hon. Leicester Stanhope (1784 to 1862), shown in Hoppner's portrait at the age of seven or eight, was a son of the third Earl of Harrington, and succeeded as

fifth Earl in 1851. The portrait of a nobleman by Jean Marc Nattier was at one time said to represent the Duc de Penthièvre, son of the Comte de Toulouse, but at the date of the picture—1732—the young Duke was only seven. Another theory is that the subject is Louis, Duke of Orleans, at the age of twenty-nine. The two pictures by Tiepolo, forming a pair, show scenes from the life of a young son of Philip V. of Spain, by his second wife, Elizabeth Farnese. The boy is surrounded by priests and monks who in one scene are burning heretical books before him, and in the other are entertaining him with theatricals.

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

by accident or design, that the appearance of a new book coincides with a cognate public occasion. Two such coincidences occur in connection with "COMUS: A MASK," by John Milton. With eight illustrations by William Blake, edited from the edition of 1645 and the Autograph Manuscript, with a preface, by Darrell Figgis (published for the Julian Editions by Ernest Benn, Ltd.; £3 3s.). This beautiful edition, which was printed at the University Press, Cambridge, is limited to 300 copies, a fact that will doubtless appeal to collectors. I do not suppose that poor Darrell Figgis—who before his suicide had also prepared a larger work, "The Paintings of William Blake," reviewed in our issue of Nov. 28 last, anticipated either of the two events that make the present volume topical, although he perhaps had in mind the fact that the centenary of Blake's death will fall in August next year.

One of the events I mean was the recent sale at Sotheby's of the 1563 Ovid (illustrated in our last number) containing 166 manuscript stanzas ascribed to the prentice hand of Milton in his schooldays. (It reminds me, parenthetically, of the time when I used to decorate my Horace and Juvenal not with verse translations, but comic drawings done in class.) Milton's fondness for legends of metamorphosis, by the way, is exemplified in "Comus" more than once. The nymph Sabrina "underwent a quick immortal change," and Comus himself, like his mother, Circe, turned men

Into some brutish form
Of Wolf, or Bear,
Or Ounce, or Tiger, Hog,
or bearded Goat.

This second verse is also a specimen of Milton's "packed lines," examples of which occurring in the Ovid script are held to enforce the argument for its authenticity.

Two of Blake's wonderful drawings, "of imagination all compact," show Comus with victims of his transforming wand, and make me regret that he did not illustrate Ovid. It seems remarkable that Blake's illustrations to "Comus" have here for the first time been "brought into conjunction with the text which they were intended to adorn." Blake claimed to have had a ghostly visit from Milton, who warned him against certain false doctrine in "Paradise Lost." Blake's own doctrine was perhaps more mystical than orthodox, but he is to have his memorial in St. Paul's. The consent of the Dean and Chapter (my second topical event) was announced the other day.

Milton is approached at a different angle, as one of many writers (including Swift, Fielding, Burke, and Dr. Johnson) analysed in "THE ELEMENT OF IRONY IN ENGLISH LITERATURE," an Essay by F. McD. C. Turner Donaldson, Bye-Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge (University Press; 5s. net). This scholarly monograph on a potent weapon in the penman's armoury, as used to attack contemporary evils, won for its author the Le Bas Prize at Cambridge. "In Milton's life," he says, "the Puritan tragedy was enacted in miniature," and "the gentlest and most melodious of lyrical poets became one of the fiercest and most bitter of English pamphleteers."

Another bard who could exchange melody for invective when he dropped into prose gives a taste of it in the preface to "BALLADS OF THE ENGLISH BORDER," by Algernon Charles Swinburne, edited, with Introduction, Glossary, and Notes, by William A. MacInnes (Heinemann; 8s. 6d. net). Asserting that England can claim an equal share with Scotland in Border minstrelsy, Swinburne here talks of "the blatant Caledonian boobies whose ignorance is impudent enough to question the claims of the English ballad." I was hitherto brazenly ignorant myself of the fact that "A. C. S. in his palmy days" had handled the Border ballad so extensively. The book is divided into three groups—old ballads which he re-cast, imitations in the traditional style on favourite Border themes, and original ballads in the authentic Swinburnian manner.

Faring far over the Border, I now breathe indubitably Scottish air, in a charming book wherein mother and son have collaborated, "OF THE WESTERN ISLES"; forty

woodcuts by Stephen Bone; with letterpress by Gertrude Bone; Preface by Neil Munro (T. N. Foulis; 6s. net; a signed edition, limited to 150 copies; £2 2s. net). Essays and drawings alike interpret the stern grandeur of the Hebrides, and the simplicity of the hardy island folk, where "the small boat is your carriage," and "the sea is the highway of lovers." (Here I register a private resolution to emulate Dr. Johnson by "a journey to the Western Isles of Scotland.")

At present my journeyings are confined mainly to the western streets of London, and my "island crags" are cliffs of brick and stone. How much of fascinating interest both townsman and countryman can gain from a knowledge of architecture! Even in "the long, unlovely street" may linger some precious relic of bygone art. I realised what one misses by neglecting this line of study when I discovered, as a full-page illustration in an important architectural work, the shop-front of a neighbouring chemist, through whose portals I have often passed, with unseeing eye, intent only on the purchase of tooth-paste, or of what the Cornish call "doctor's trade."

The book which thus opened my eyes to unsuspected beauties is "THE SMALLER ENGLISH HOUSE OF THE LATER RENAISSANCE, 1660-1830," by A. E. Richardson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Professor of Architecture at University

Red, I imagine, would have been the colour of the hangings (to match the drawings and quarterings) in the Château of Tiffauges, "where children were sacrificed to the devil," as I read in "GILLES DE RAIS, THE ORIGINAL BLUEBEARD," by A. L. Vincent and Clare Binns; with Introduction by M. Hamblin Smith, M.A., M.D., Medical Officer of H.M. Prison, Birmingham (A. M. Philpot; 8s. 6d. net). Gilles de Rais is represented here as a dissolute young lord who became a devoted adherent of Joan of Arc, but, embittered by her execution, gave way to his evil nature and developed into a monster of sadistic cruelty, murdering boys by the score, first from mere blood-lust, and later as part of the ritual of Black Magic. Eventually his crimes were discovered, and he was tried and executed. The authors, who cite sixty historical works consulted, scout the suggestion of his innocence put forward (according to them) after his death, by his family, in order to preserve his property (he owned great estates and many castles). Among his modern defenders are mentioned M. Salomon Reinach and Andrew Lang.

"Popular tradition," says an appendix, "persists in regarding Gilles de Rais as the original Bluebeard," and a legend is given describing how his beard, previously auburn, was turned blue by a devil. Gilles de Rais figures

in Bernard Shaw's play, "Saint Joan," and I find there certain discrepancies with the story as given in this book. According to Mr. Shaw, Gilles already bore the nickname of Bluebeard (for "sporting the extravagance of a little curled beard dyed blue at a clean-shaven court"), at the time when he was fighting for Joan and the Dauphin. In a stage direction on Gilles's first entry, Mr. Shaw drops into history, and says: "When he defies the Church some eleven years later he is accused of trying to extract pleasure from horrible cruelties, and hanged." Presumably, therefore, Mr. Shaw would not accept all the conclusions of this book.

In his preface to "Saint Joan," Mr. Shaw points out that the Middle Ages had no monopoly in cruelty. Modern instances are recorded in "GERMAN MILITARISM AT WORK," a collection of documents and notes brought together and edited by Fräulein Lilli Jannasch; with an Introduction by Frédéric de Marwicz; translated by John Pollock (The Cayme Press; 3s. 6d.). This book is remarkable as being an indictment of Prussian militarism by a German woman, who believes that it is as strong as ever in her country. Mr. Pollock tells us that "her book has as far as possible been suppressed in Germany, and that she and her

publisher have been threatened with death." The author herself says that the book is addressed before all "to those among the youth of new Germany who have set themselves to bring about a reconciliation with France and Belgium." It seems incredible that the German public should still need to be informed of such events as those described here. To read these documents recalls the war-time records of German atrocities.

After all this orgy of gore, I find it a pleasant change to turn to a book which recalls the humane and charitable side of mediæval life, namely, "SOME EARLY AND LATER HOUSES OF PIETY," by John Morrison Hobson, M.D., B.Sc.; with forty-three illustrations (Routledge; 10s. 6d. net). The author's original intention was merely to give a full account of Whitgift's Foundation at Croydon. "This beautiful old building," he says, "had become familiar to me during my long residence in that town . . . but Whitgift's Hospital needed historic setting, and thence grew the present attempt to give a personality to a selection from the ancient hospitals, schools, and almshouses which once have been, or do still exist." The topical element is not absent, for among the "houses of pity" briefly chronicled is St. Mary's of the Star of Bethlehem, a beautiful name eventually corrupted into "Bedlam." The famous asylum is to migrate into the country, while its present site in Lambeth, through the munificence of Lord Rothermere, is to be a public park. I shall apparently be able to take mine ease at Bedlam, after the toils of reviewing, somewhat sooner than I had anticipated. C. E. B.



CONTRIBUTING TO THE "SKETCH" A SERIES OF BRILLIANT CHARACTER-STUDIES ENTITLED "WOAD: CELEBRITIES IN UNDRESS": MR. BEVERLEY NICHOLS, THE AUTHOR OF "25."

Mr. Beverley Nichols, whose amusing book of reminiscences, "25, Being a Young Man's Candid Recollections of his Elders and Betters" (noticed on this page in our issue of Feb. 13), has made a great popular success, is now contributing a series of articles in similar vein to our contemporary the "Sketch," under the title, "Woad: Celebrities in Undress." The first celebrity dealt with was the author himself, since followed by the Earl of Lathom and Mr. Ivor Novello.—[Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield, Ltd.]

College (London), and H. Donaldson Eberlein (Batsford; 25s. net). Considering the mere bulk of the volume, and its wealth of illustration—excellent photographs, drawings, and plans—it seems to me to be tolerably cheap, as books go. I have no space to discuss its contents in detail, but I must add that on the literary side it is far more than a professional treatise, for it links domestic architecture, for the general reader, with an admirable appreciation of English life and character and social history.

Externally, our houses are what architects choose to make them, but inside we can indulge our own fancy. While going about London, on the tops of omnibuses (not all, I trust, to be covered with stuffy roofs), I often wish I could see the interior of every house on the route. It is there that national taste—much of it probably deplorable—could best be appreciated. Valuable aid in the beautifying of homes—modest or magnificent—is afforded in "COLOUR AND INTERIOR DECORATION," by Basil Ionides; with colour-plates by W. B. E. Ranken (Country Life, Ltd.; 10s. 6d.). This is a thoroughly practical book. The author seems to have considered every conceivable shade and combination of colours, not only for general effects, but for all the details and accessories of furniture. A chapter is devoted to each of the principal hues, with a colour-plate, and also tabular schemes for various rooms. Most of us, I suppose, have our prejudices in colour. Personally, I dislike red, and I find here some support for my objection. "Red," says Mr. Ionides, "is essentially a cruel colour."

A BORNEO SUBSTITUTE FOR A "PRAM": A "RUCK-SACK" FOR BABY.

AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH BY G. T. M. MACBRYAN.



WITH EAR-LOBES ELONGATED BY RINGS: A WOMAN OF THE ARTISTIC KENYAH TRIBE IN CENTRAL BORNEO CARRYING HER BABY ON HER BACK IN A "POCKET" SLUNG FROM THE SHOULDERS.

"The Kenyahs of Borneo," we read in Hose and Macdougall's "Pagan Tribes of Borneo," "are the finest tribe of that island, both physically and intellectually, and are noted for their graceful and vigorous bearing. Of medium stature with muscular, well-shaped limbs, they are peculiar for their short hair and light-hued skin, which has been described, as 'the colour of rich cream with a very small dash of coffee.' Although pugnacious and

naturally energetic, they are not so quarrelsome as the far-famed Sea Dyaks, and (like all natives of Borneo) they occupy much time in artistic pursuits, as the making of baskets, the decoration of bamboos, and the painting of wood-work. Houses, boats, tombs, and shields are carved or painted in the most fantastic patterns." In childhood the lobes of the ears are pierced, and, by the insertion of heavy lead or copper rings, become gradually elongated.

THE MAYA "SATAN" AND SOME OF HIS "ARMY" TO CORRUPT MANKIND: MASKS OF KEKCHI DEVIL DANCERS.

AFTER PHOTOGRAPHS BY DR. THOMAS GANN, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.L., MEMBER OF THE MAYA SOCIETY. (SEE HIS ARTICLE ON PAGE 662.)



FIG. 1.—WITH TOADS ON HIS MOUTH, TONGUE, AND NOSE, AND SMALL BIRDS ON THE TIPS OF HIS HORNS TWINED WITH SERPENTS: THE MASK OF THE DEVIL HIMSELF (RIGHT) WITH THAT OF HIS WIFE.



FIG. 3.—REPRESENTING MEMBERS OF THE DEVIL'S "ARMY" COLLECTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CORRUPTING HUMANITY: MASKS OF A BOAR (LEFT), WITH SNAKES ROUND HIS HORNS AND MUZZLE, AND A SOW (RIGHT).



FIG. 2.—THE DEVIL'S FATHER (LEFT) WITH SNAKES COILED ROUND HIS HORNS AND WHISKERS, AND THE DEVIL'S "CHIEF AIDE" (RIGHT) WITH A LITTLE BELL ON HIS CENTRAL HORN: MASKS OF KEKCHI DEVIL DANCERS.

These fearsome objects are specimens of the masks worn by the Kekchi Indian Devil Dancers, of Central America, described by Dr. Thomas Gann in his article on page 662 of this number. The full titles of the illustrations are as follows: Fig. 1. "The Devil himself (on the right). Note two toads sitting one on each side of his mouth, one on his protruded tongue, and one on his nose, while a serpent's head projects between his teeth and another rests on the back of the head squatting on his nose, both their bodies being twined around his horns. On top of each of the three horns sits a small dove-like bird of unknown significance.



FIG. 4.—TWO MORE OF THE FIVE SOWS THAT FORMED PART OF THE FORCES COLLECTED BY THE MAYA SATAN FOR THE PURPOSE OF TEACHING MANKIND GREED AND LUST: MASKS OF KEKCHI DEVIL DANCERS.

The mask on the left is that of the Devil's wife." Fig. 2. "The Devil's father (left). Note his bifurcated central horn, the snake coiled round his three horns, and a second one around his whiskers, with its head projecting between his teeth. On the right is the Devil's chief 'Aide.' The little bell affixed to his central horn is similar to that used in the Misa and that has probably been the origin of this one." Fig. 3. "A boar (on the left) forming one of the Devil's army recruited to corrupt humanity. On the right is a sow." Fig. 4. "Two sows forming part of the Devil's army. Their mission was to teach humanity greed and lust."

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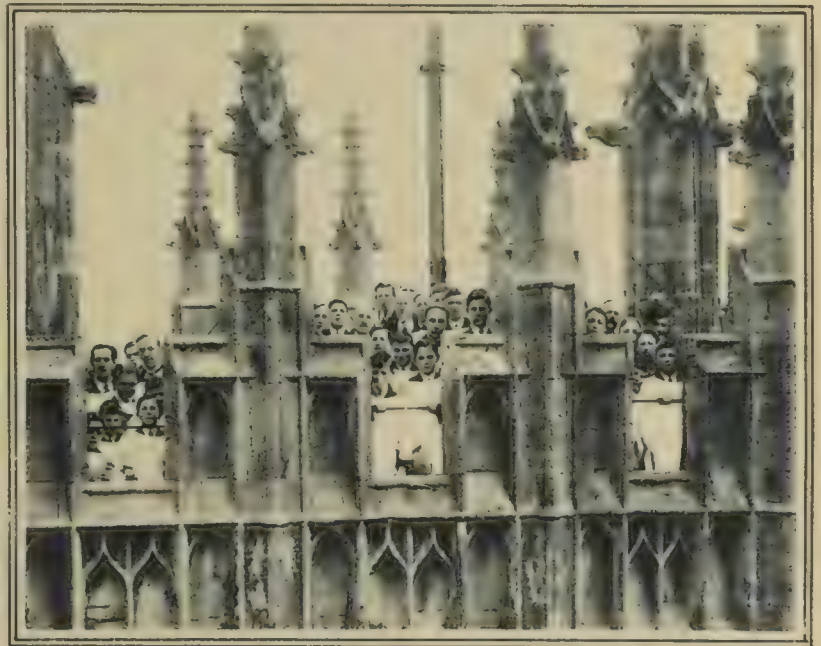
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FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: NEW ITEMS OF TOPICAL INTEREST.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., TOPICAL, SPORT AND GENERAL, AND THE AMERICAN COLONY AT JERUSALEM.



WHERE THE BODIES OF THE SIX OCCUPANTS WERE FOUND, ALL APPARENTLY MURDERED, AFTER A FIRE HAD DESTROYED THE HOUSE: LA MANCHA, NEAR MALAHIDE, COUNTY DUBLIN.



A PICTURESQUE EASTER CUSTOM AT BEVERLEY MINSTER: THE CHOIR SING HYMNS AT THE TOP OF ONE OF THE 200 FT. HIGH TOWERS.



THE BRITISH PILGRIMAGE OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN: PART OF THE PROCESSION AT RHODES ON THE OCCASION OF THE INVESTITURE OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNOR AS A KNIGHT OF GRACE.



PILGRIMS AT JERUSALEM: (L. TO R., FRONT) THE BISHOP IN JERUSALEM, MRS. WARDE-ADAMS, LADY MOUNTGARRET, MRS. STRATHEARN, LORD SCARBROUGH, LORD PLUMER, DR. STRATHEARN, COL. PERONNE, SIR P. WILKINSON, COL. KING; (ON FLOOR) DR. THOMPSON, SISTER BOYD, COL. CAMERON



FOUND INSIDE A MOTHER SHARK CAUGHT WITH HOOK AND LINE SIX MILES OFF THE COAST OF BERMUDA: A CLUSTER OF 43 BABY SHARKS.

A terrible and mysterious tragedy occurred recently at a large country house called La Mancha, near Malahide, County Dublin. The house was burnt down on March 31, and in the ruins were found the bodies of the four owners, Mr. Joseph McDonnell, his brother Peter, and their sisters Annie and Alice, with those of their servants, Mary McGowan and James Clarke. The condition of the bodies pointed to murder followed by arson to conceal the crime, for the heads of all three men and one of the women were found to have been fractured.—A party of pilgrims of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England recently visited places in Palestine and the Mediterranean associated with the history of the Order. At Jerusalem, on March 16,



AN INTERESTING EVENT AT THE "ZOO": THE MOTHER NYLGHAIE WITH HER TWIN BABIES RECENTLY BORN THERE.

the Sub-Prior, the Earl of Scarbrough, held an investiture in the Throne Room at Government House, placed at their disposal by the High Commissioner, Field-Marshal Lord Plumer (himself a Knight of Grace of the Order). Among those invested were Lieut.-Col. Strathearn, Warden of the Ophthalmic Hospital of the Order, and Col. G. W. Heron, Director of Public Health. After visiting Acre and Cyprus, the pilgrims landed from the s.s. "Asia" on the island of Rhodes, where the Sub-Prior invested the Governor, Signor Mario Lago. The ceremony took place in the great hall of the ancient Hospital of the Knights of St. John, long used as Turkish barracks, but now a museum. On March 25 the pilgrims arrived at Malta.

BUCK-SHOOTING FROM A MOTOR-CAR IN THE DESERT:

DRAWN BY W. R. S. STOTT FROM MATERIAL

A THRILLING CHASE IN NORTHERN BIKANER.

SUPPLIED BY SIR HARRY BRITTAIN, M.P.



WITH THE MAHARAJAH OF BIKANER AT THE WHEEL OF HIS ROLLS-ROYCE, DOING 54 M.P.H. IN THE CAR) BRINGS DOWN A

Our artist has here illustrated a thrilling chase in Northern Bikaner. His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner is not only a great Indian Prince, but a famous sportsman. When returning from the Press Conference in Australia, *via* India, Sir Harry Brittain, M.P., was his guest through a tour of his State, and accompanied him on a visit to the Punjab. The above incident took place in the wild stretches of Bikaner's northern desert. Occasional black buck are found alone in this inhospitable region, and when startled go like the wind. As the desert is strewn with patches of scrub and rough and broken ground,



OVER ROUGH GROUND IN THE DESERT: SIR HARRY BRITTAIN (SEATED BESIDE HIM BUCK TRAVELLING AT FULL SPEED.

much skill is required in the pursuit. In the above picture the Maharajah, who is a first-class driver, is at the wheel. The open Rolls-Royce was well out, and racing along at about 54 miles an hour, while the buck was travelling at full speed. Sir Harry Brittain, with rifle ready beside the Maharajah, took the first chance of a broadside view, fired, and had the good fortune to turn over the buck, stone dead. His Highness has sent the head to Messrs. Rowland Ward, of Piccadilly, to be set up and presented to his guest as an interesting souvenir of an exciting chase.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

AT HOME AND ABROAD: NOTABLE OCCASIONS AND PERSONALITIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N., KEYSTONE, A. R. DATT, SPORT AND GENERAL, LAFAYETTE, AND CENTRAL PRESS.



REMAINS OF A ROMAN VILLA DISCOVERED AT NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT, ONLY ABOUT A FOOT UNDER THE GROUND: A TESSELLATED PAVEMENT AND A HYPOCAUST.



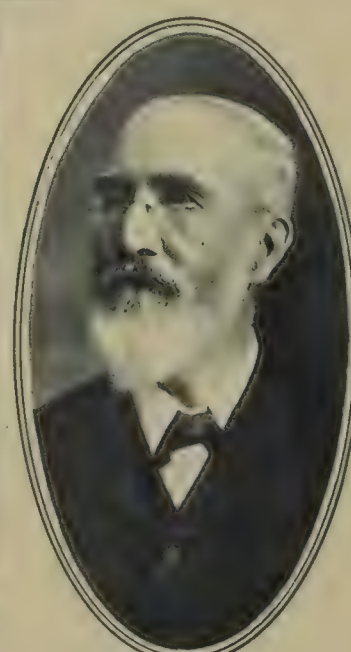
CONNECTED WITH A WELL-PRESERVED BATH: THE HYPOCAUST (UNDERGROUND HEATING CHAMBER) OF THE ROMAN VILLA RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT NEWPORT, SHOWING ALSO THE TESSELLATED PAVEMENT.



A NOTED GERMAN "CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY": THE LATE HERR AUGUST THYSSSEN.



LORD READING'S FAREWELL TO INDIA: THE EX-VICEROY AMONG RULING PRINCES AT DELHI. The names are (from left to right): Front Row—The Rajah of Jhabua, Rajah of Sitamau, Maharao of Kotah, Maharajah of Alwar, Maharajah of Kashmir, the Viceroy (Lord Reading), Maharajah of Bikaner, Maharajah of Rewa, Maharajah of Orchha, the Pant Sachiv of Bhor, the Thakur of Sayla. Second Row—The Rao of Alipura, the Chief of Sangli, Nawab of Balasinor, Maharajah of Panna, Maharajah of Kapurthala, Rajah of Tehri, Rajah Sahib of Wankaner, Rajah of Bonai, Rajah of Baghat, Maharajah of Datia, Maharaj Kumar of Benares. Third Row—The Rajah of Mudhol, Rajah of Mandi, Raj Kumar of Wankaner, the Tika Saheb of Kapurthala, Raj Kumar of Sitamau, Kanwar Saheb of Limbdi, Maharajah of Charkhari, Maharajah of Patiala, Maharajah Rana of Dholpur, Nawab of Bahawalpur, Nawab of Loharu, Maharajah of Sikkim. Fourth Row—Mr. K. S. Fitze, the Heir-Apparent of Alipura, Hon. Mr. J. P. Thompson.



AN EMINENT CLASSICAL SCHOLAR AND HISTORIAN: THE LATE PROFESSOR J. S. REID.



THE GIFT OF OLD ETONIANS TO ETON'S "ADOPTED" FRENCH VILLAGE DEVASTATED IN THE WAR: THE OPENING OF THE SCHOOL AND MAIRIE AT ETON WOEUVRE, NEAR VERDUN.

Remains of a Roman villa were recently discovered, only about a foot beneath the soil, during excavation work on the Mount Pleasant estate, at Newport, Isle of Wight, which had only been built over within the last twenty-five years. The remains include a tessellated pavement and a bath (8 ft. long by 3 ft. wide and 2½ ft. deep) connected with a hypocaust, or underground heating chamber. Nothing was found at first to fix the date of the building.—Herr August Thyssen was one of the leading industrialists of the Ruhr. After the French occupation his firm was fined 500,000 francs for refusing to obey orders to deliver coal.—



THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN IN EUROPEAN DRESS: HER MAJESTY (LEFT) VISITING THE SHRINE OF FUSHIMI AT KYOTO.

Lord Reading, who has taken leave of India on the expiration of his term as Viceroy, bade farewell to the Indian Ruling Princes in council at Delhi on January 29 last.—Professor J. S. Reid retired last year from the Chair of Ancient History at Cambridge, which he had held since 1900. He was formerly Tutor and Classical Lecturer at Caius College.—The new Mairie and School at Eton Woeuvre, near Verdun, was formally handed over to the municipality, on April 4, by Mr. Annesley Somerville, M.P., an old Eton master, and a deputation of old Etonians, as part of their gift to the village which they had "adopted."

THE WORLD OF WOMEN.

THE QUEEN found plenty to do during the recent stay of the Court at York Cottage. It is not at all likely to be the last stay of their Majesties there, since much will have to be done before Sandringham House is ready for their occupation. King Edward had it brought up to date, but it is by no means up to present date. The Queen is a great arranger of houses and of palaces, and has made many decided improvements at historic Windsor Castle, as well as at Buckingham Palace. Putting Sandringham House in order is a task that will much interest her Majesty, who is also adviser-in-chief to the Prince of Wales about Marlborough House, which is being prepared for his Royal Highness's occupation, and about which he is not at all enthusiastic, being very fond of his bachelor quarters in St. James's Palace.

Miss Helen Jane O'Farrell Kelly, an Irish girl who drove motor-lorries during the war, wanted to drive a London omnibus when it was over. Finding that this was forbidden, she decided to invest her small capital in buses, and started in 1924 with three. Desirous of really controlling a business herself, she frequently followed her buses in a little two-seater, and often prospected new routes. Her mother and two cousins helped her. Now the London General Omnibus Company have the controlling interest in the Shamrocks, which are still green and still so called by drivers and conductors who wear the cap-badge and credentials of the L.G.O.C. What Miss Kelly will do now remains to be seen. Having tasted the



THE 'MINISTER OF TRANSPORT'S' WIFE: MRS. WILFRED ASHLEY.
Photograph by Bassano.

excitements of a business life, she is unlikely to retire into a private one, and she only gave up her buses because the prospects of private owners were so uncertain.

home from the Houses, from clubs, from business. Her new home in Gayfere Street, called Gayfere House, is charming, and the entire scheme of decoration is her own. The first party has already been given, and others begin when Parliament reassembles. Men guests greatly appreciate turning in to such delightful surroundings for coffee, tea, cocktail and cigarette, and a talk over events of the day. Mrs. Wilfred Ashley is a very pretty woman, and one who understands the art of dress, and is consequently always in the foreground of mental pictures of the social round. She is the stepmother of Lady Louis Mountbatten and Miss Mary Ashley. Her husband, who is a Privy Councillor, is a cousin of the Earl of Shaftesbury and is Minister of Transport.

The Infanta Beatriz of Spain will be in London for at least a portion of the coming season, and will

probably make an appearance in the royal circle at a Court, as through her mother she is a great-granddaughter of Queen Victoria. She is a very handsome girl, and a fine horsewoman. She speaks English as



TO SPEND PART OF THE SEASON IN LONDON: THE INFANTA BEATRIZ OF SPAIN.
Photograph by Franzen.

fluently as Spanish and French; and plays tennis and dances well. Spanish etiquette for members of the reigning house is very strict. It is difficult for the Infantas to enjoy life freely. Even here they may not go about as some of our own royal girls do, but will still be freer than in Spain. The Queen of Spain has always had delightful taste in dress, and the Infanta Beatriz has inherited it. She is a great favourite with her grandmother and namesake, our Princess Beatrice.

Miss Frances Knowles-Foster, who made an adventurous voyage to the Baltic in a nine-ton yacht, with her uncle as cook, is now being asked to appear as a lecturer at Oxford, near which seat of learning she has been staying. She is a handsome girl, and looks less like a "hand" on a yacht than a smart modern girl, dainty and well dressed. She has adventures to relate, and plenty of them, and tells them exactly as if they had happened to somebody else. She took the *Enchantress* through the Swedish Archipelago without a pilot, and was congratulated on the feat by Prince William, who is a sailor. She was ice-bound at Stockholm, and returned with her uncle in the ordinary way, but is, she says, going back to fetch her boat when the ice breaks. She is dainty-looking, and has quantities of chestnut hair. Her uncle, who served as cook and part crew on occasion, is Commander Derwent Simmonds. Miss Knowles-Foster's home is Tapestry Hall, Windsor, where she takes great interest in growing roses and breeding Alsatian dogs. She is, however, so imbued with the spirit of adventure and love of the salt sea that she never settles down really for long. In addition to her uncle, there was only a young Dane of seventeen, as relief watch. There is an auxiliary engine on the *Enchantress*, but the skipper liked her best under sail.

Lady Somers will have an interesting time when she is in Victoria, where her husband goes as Governor, in succession to the Earl of Stradbroke. She has an only sister in Lady Apsley, who has been able to tell her much of Australian settlers' life, for with Lord Apsley she was out there (not as Lady Apsley, but under another name), and they lived as ordinary settlers and worked as they do. Lady Somers is a fine sportswoman. Her stepfather, Mr. Johnstone, took Invercauld for several seasons before his stepdaughters married and they proved good shots and good rods. Both of them are very capable riders to hounds. Lord Somers was Joint Master of the Ledbury for two years. When the last Earl Somers died, leaving only two daughters, the late Adeline Duchess of Bedford and the late Lady Henry Somerset, the Earldom and the Viscounty of Eastnor became

extinct, and Lord Somers, a cousin, succeeded to the Barony, and his great-nephew is the present Peer. His only sister is the Countess of Clarendon, who ranched with her husband in Canada. Lady Somers has one small daughter, who will be three in October. Lord Somers succeeded to the Barony when he was a boy; he served in the Great War, and won a D.S.O. and an M.C., was mentioned in despatches, and received the Legion of Honour. He is at present Lord-in-Waiting to the King, but will resign that Court appointment before leaving for his new duty.

A curious experience for a woman has fallen to Miss Margaret Partridge, B.Sc., who is at present

busy installing electric light in one of the small towns on the borders of Exmoor. She is said to be greatly enjoying her novel experience. Some of the cottagers begged her to put the lamps low, so that they could reach them to turn them on and off! The idea of a switch low and a lamp high was unknown to them. The lady owning the cottage where the first light was switched on made a public occasion of it, and sat in state while neighbours came in to admire her new possession. Miss Partridge found herself looked upon as a kind of wonder-worker, happily without suggestion of witchcraft, since its doings were of darkness and not of light.



ENGAGED IN INSTALLING A TOWN'S ELECTRIC LIGHT: MISS MARGARET PARTRIDGE.
Photograph by Photopress.

This week Mayfair is supposed to have been a desert, and, indeed, most of its habitués are away, if only to avoid the epidemic of spring cleaning which usually precedes Easter. Motoring seems to have been the favourite amusement, as well as method of transport. Where, once upon a time, guests arrived

by train attended by man and maid, they now turn up by car, the man guest driving, the lady, or ladies, prepared to look after themselves. It is a relief to hostesses, and chauffeurs have no objection, since every visiting car means a good tip. The conversation turns on cars, new inventions, the adventures of the road, and the idiosyncrasies of engines, where once it was about horses, golf, or bridge. These topics intervene, of course, but motoring appeals more generally. Those who know horses as animals with a leg at each corner; golf as a means of getting their men folk away for many hours at a time; and bridge as something to yawn over, are no longer bound to lengthy discourses on these subjects only. Two points interesting to most modern people which can be safely discussed with



WIFE OF THE GOVERNOR-ELECT OF VICTORIA: LADY SOMERS.
Photograph by Sport and General.

servants present are motor-cars and cross-word puzzles—and the cross-word does not seem to be waning in popularity, despite over-tricky "clues" calculated to perplex, and even to annoy, the would-be solver!

A. E. L.

Fashions

and

Fancies

WHEREIN ARE DISCUSSED THE SERIOUS
AND PICTURE SILHOUETTES,The Survival
of the Slimmest.

The new fashions arrived with a splash in the current of dress shows, and the ever-widening circles have reached as far as the silhouettes of several years ago for their sources of inspiration. There is the "pencil" silhouette, devoid of any suspicion of frills and flounces, yet with many subtle little differences which are all-important in distinguishing the new mode. In its previous existence necks were high and round, and shoulder-straps rigorously *démodé*. The new "pillar-box" models, however, have backs bare almost to the waist; and the *décolletage* is supported by jewelled straps which look almost too delicate to stand the strain; for the straight frock is invariably weighted with rich embroideries. One lovely model is expressed entirely in glittering white sequins, and another is sewn with countless stripes of large pink pearls down to the waist, where they fall loosely in a long fringe.

Rival Silhouettes. At the beginning of the season the bustle bow promised to achieve a foremost place in the new fashions, but it is still more a novelty than an accepted mode. Yet



A cape of fine beige cloth, piped with green and with a black velvet collar, is worn with this pretty jumper suit of embroidered *crêpe-de-Chine*, from Liberty's.

there were several pretty frocks of lace and georgette to which large bows of velvet added a piquant finishing touch. But perhaps experience proved in many cases that only those blessed with a figure as slim as the mannequins could wear them with grace. The picture frock established a firmer hold, for its demure, high-waisted, full-skirted appearance suits almost everyone. But the picture frock must be one of many dresses, for it is a silhouette which grows instantly familiar. Still steadily in favour are the simple little dance frocks of georgette with rather full skirts swinging gracefully with every movement, weighted with borders of taffeta or velvet. Large posies of flowers are worn below one shoulder or in the centre of the waist-line, and one fascinating creation in shaded petunia georgette has a trail of vine-leaves and purple grapes hanging in clusters down the front of the skirt.



Two shady hats for summer days from Woolland Bros., Knightsbridge, S.W. The one at the top is of lettuce-green bangkok, trimmed with flat leaves; and the other is of green taffeta, with a trellised border of the same silk.

Hats of Felt,
Straw, and
Taffeta.

Revellers in the South are beginning to return and to prepare their wardrobes for the festivities of the London season. Hats for busy mornings and important functions are always an enthralling subject, and pictured on this page are four of the newest models from Woolland Brothers, Knightsbridge, S.W. At the top is a lettuce-green bangkok trimmed with water-lilies and flat leaves posed against the crown, while beneath is a green stitched taffeta completed with a trellised border of the same material. Below is a small hat with a crown of navy blue felt and a light straw brim, and the other distinctive affair is of blue hemp trimmed with faille ribbon cleverly draped to form a high crown in the front. In the same salons are bangkoks, petersham, and taffeta hats of every colour, and the newest shapes are always to be seen. The attractive "Gigolo" felts, with their high folded crowns and small brims, can be secured for 29s. 6d. in all colours and sizes.

Two-Piece Suits
with Capes and
Coats.

Capes and coats, long or short, complete the newest frocks for the coming season, and an attractive model of each genre is pictured on this page, sketched at Liberty's, Regent Street, W. On the left is a jumper suit of beige *crêpe-de-Chine*, beautifully embroidered, worn with a fine cloth cape to match piped with green and boasting a black velvet collar. China-blue Tyrian silk has been



Two versions of the tall crown appear in these fashionable Woolland hats. The one at the top has the crown of navy felt and a light straw brim; while the other is a blue hemp trimmed with a tall "coronet" of petersham.

CLAIMS OF THE "PENCIL," BUSTLE,
AND CERTAIN FRIVOLOUS HATS.

used to fashion the two-piece ensemble on the right, the frock opening on a printed underdress in effective Liberty colourings and design. Its lightness makes it an ideal toilette for warm days. In the same salons pretty little frocks of hand-printed *crêpe-de-Chine* in flowered and Oriental patterns will be made to measure for £6 18s. 6d., and hand-embroidered jumper suits of *crêpe-de-Chine* in lovely colours range from 8½ guineas.

Evening Frocks
and Cloaks.

Artistic colourings always distinguish the evening frocks at Liberty's, and the idea that they are all of the costly variety is a mistaken one. A beautiful dinner gown of black Sungleam satin with side godets, exquisitely embroidered with gold thread and rich colours, can be obtained for 8½ guineas; and at the same price is another model in brocade with the full sides hemmed with marabout. Then pretty evening wraps of Sungleam satin in all shades can be secured for 4½ guineas, and a reversible satin cape, with the quilted collar cleverly made so that it is exactly the same whichever side it is worn, is available for 9 guineas.



Of blue Tyrian silk, plain and printed in artistic colourings, is this attractive three-piece ensemble, which was sketched in the salons of Liberty's, Regent Street, W.

A Book of
Inexpensive
Styles.

Every woman in search of attractive new outfits which are not too expensive will find just what she needs illustrated in the book of inexpensive styles issued by Harrods, Knightsbridge, S.W. It will be sent post free to all who mention the name of this paper. A pretty afternoon frock of reversible satin used in checks and completed with collar and cuffs of net can be secured for 94s. 6d.; and 84s. is the price of a well-tailored jumper frock of repp finished with a high-collared jumper and pleated skirt. A two-piece suit of wool ottoman pleated at the sides can be obtained for 5½ guineas in small as well as medium sizes; and the older women will find a charming afternoon frock of figured and plain georgette over silk priced at 5 guineas. A useful repp coat faced with braid, costing only 4½ guineas, is available in extra large sizes.

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THE BOOKSELLER'S WINDOW.

WHIPPED CREAM. By GEOFFREY MOSS. (Hutchinson; 7s. 6d.)

Before going on to give "Whipped Cream" its meed of praise, it should be said that the levity of its title does it an injustice. "Whipped Cream"! No; Geoffrey Moss shows us far more of Lindy than can be covered by that flippancy. "That the woman was light is very true"; but hers is the catastrophic lightness that neither a bow-string in the East nor social disaster in the West can ever subdue. She is loved devotedly by a just man and a strong woman, husband and friend. She makes havoc in their lives, and they save her at the eleventh hour from making irretrievable havoc of her own. Or they do not. Lindy's career is not at an end when Harry Hawkins takes her back at Vera's petition, although the author rings down the curtain on the act of forgiveness. The setting is remarkably varied and vivid, and incidentally reveals how attractively small Europe has become in recent years. The tide of temperament—passion, pride, faith, and unfaith—runs more and more swiftly as it sweeps Lindy and her lovers down towards the rocks. It is very clever, this acceleration of the pace of the story. But there is much cleverness in "Whipped Cream"; and what is more, cleverness combined with sympathy and breadth of vision.

THE HOUNDS OF SPRING. By SYLVIA THOMPSON. (Heinemann; 7s. 6d.)

This must be the first war novel to be written by a generation that was in the schoolroom between 1914 and 1918. Already, then, stupendous events are crystallising into tradition, and we can begin to see the form it will take among our oncoming novelists. That Sylvia Thompson is a remarkable young writer

goes without saying, with two arresting novels to her credit at twenty-two. Her intelligence is of the kind that is always right before five-and-twenty. She heads her second part, "The 'Great' War," and quotes Anatole France's satirical definition of patriotism as hatred of the neighbour nation. The incommunicable spirit has passed, you see, and there remain astonishment, and a certain contempt for the poor fools who really thought it was a great war. She tells a good story. She is not concerned, as Mr. Galsworthy was so deeply concerned, with the sufferings of the foreign-born underdog. Her Sir Edgar Renner, whose emotional overflow is still German (rather odd German, too; but that may be the printer), gets along very well. She is absorbed by the tragedies of severed lovers, the tragedy of shell-shock, and "missing." Of these she writes with power and feeling. Her book will be a success. But its cocksureness must be, unavoidably, a little repellent to some of us.

THE STRANGER WITHIN THE GATES. By C. NINA BOYLE. (Allen and Unwin; 7s. 6d.)

Dual personality is not an easy subject to manage. There are the authorities to be considered, to begin with, the scientific psychologists and their researches. We gather that Miss Nina Boyle has not neglected them. They were thrown overboard once before with brilliant recklessness by Mrs. Margaret L. Woods, and her new book, "The



REVIEWED RECENTLY BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR AIR: THE IMPERIAL AIRWAYS' NEW FLEET OF MULTI-ENGINED AEROPLANES AT CROYDON AERODROME—AN AIR PHOTOGRAPH.

At the London Air Port, Croydon, Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air, reviewed on March 30 the new fleet of Imperial Airways, and Lady Maud Hoare christened five of the eight multi-engined passenger aeroplanes. Four were named after London, Melbourne, Ottawa, and Pretoria respectively, and the fifth was called the "City of New York," as a compliment to American passengers. Sir Eric Geddes, Chairman of Imperial Airways, said that in the last two years their machines had flown 1,750,000 miles and carried 23,000 passengers.—[Photograph by Central Press.]



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STETSON HATS



Vadstena Castle, on the Göta Canal

SWEDEN

Land of Beauty and Romance

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Stockholm, the Queen of the Baltic, an historic city of noble buildings in a glorious lakeland setting; fascinating Visby, "the City of Ruins and Roses," with the ruins of eleven mediaeval churches and a mighty city wall; Dalecarlia, legend-haunted land of lakes and forests, where the peasant life of the Middle Ages still lingers; and Lappland, the "Land of the Midnight Sun"—a country of moors, mountains and waterfalls—are a few of the many delights in store for the visitor to Sweden.

Sweden is reached most comfortably by the Swedish Lloyd steamers from London direct to Gothenburg, or via the Continent in through carriages to and from Hamburg or Berlin.

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Continued.]

Intruder," still remains an unassailable triumph. Mr. Mallock was more respectful, and Miss Boyle follows his example. She has constructed her story with painstaking, but there are chapters where the interest

in the mountains. We follow the stormy course of a vendetta. It is waged with fists, and shotguns and Winchester rifles, and it is battle to the death. The excitement in "Hard Wood" does not depend on sleuths and missing clues. It is a more primitive and soul-stirring affair. A man, it is plain, takes his life in his hands if he picks a quarrel in the Traps; and as for Harry Wood, we would rather, as the sailors say, drink with him than fight with him, any day. This is a first-class backwoods romance.

THE CANON. By A. C. BENSON.
(Heinemann; 7s. 6d.)

"The Canon" is a continuation of "The House of Menerdue." In that book an excitable but earnest country clergyman courted a charming girl, and won her in spite of his peculiarities. This sequel is, we suppose, the last novel by Mr. A. C. Benson. Its intention is to show the interlaced weak-

nesses and charm of an evangelistic genius. But (as the sister of one of our most zealous bishops has been known to say) "these saints are very difficult to live with." If Henry had not married an angel, his married life could easily have collapsed. He was as selfishly absorbed and as fanatically immoderate in his religious life as a mediæval hermit. That there are such men is doubtless true; but Henry Cuthbert Davenant comes perilously near to being a caricature. He escapes because of the manifest sincerity and affection with which his creator has handled him. Mr. A. C. Benson, one of the famous sons of Archbishop Benson, was Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge. He died last June.

POISON. By LEE THAYER. (Hurst and Blackett; 7s. 6d.)

Three poisons at least are under suspicion in the dramatic case of Gifford Craig. As usual in American novels, the ways of authority are casual, and the ways of the free-lance detective triumphant. But then, if there had been an efficient Home Office, Peter Clancy would have missed his chances. The jugglery with the poisons is tremendously brisk. The number of possible criminals mounts up, and Lee Thayer keeps them, whirling. Only supermen could accomplish what Peter and his merry men set themselves to achieve, although it does strike us that they hunted rather too far afield for clues that were, after all, quite close at hand. But what would a New York thriller be without dens of villainy and the silent-footed Chinese? If sensation is your mark, you will find it in "Poison," which matches both its title and the grim suggestion of the "jacket."



BAGGAGE-CAMELS OF FENG YU-HSIANG'S ARMY: ANOTHER SECTION OF HIS FORCE IN PEKING—A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON THE SAME OCCASION AS THE OTHER ON THIS PAGE.

unmistakably hangs fire. For one thing, the machinery of Watto's transformation from mildness to daredevilry creaks after the first and second repetitions. For another, it has been necessary—or Miss Boyle has thought it necessary—to make Sydney, the girl he marries, a poor thing. It helps the plot along, but it rouses exasperation rather than sympathy in the reader. Still, "The Stranger Within the Gates" is a readable novel.

HARD WOOD. By ARTHUR O. FRIEL. (Melrose; 7s. 6d.)

The more sophisticated we grow, the more refreshment there is to be extracted from such a story as "Hard Wood"—who, by the way, is a man, not timber. He is one of the people of the Traps, in the half-tamed country west of the Catskills. Harry—or Hard—is a millstone worker and a mighty fighter. To read Arthur O. Friel describing how he fights is to feel one's teeth loosening in one's head. His sworn enemies are the Cooper tribe, who run an illicit still



SINCE DRIVEN BACK: TROOPS OF THE "CHRISTIAN" GENERAL, FENG YU-HSIANG, MARCHING THROUGH PEKING ON THEIR WAY TO DEFEND TIENSIN, LATER CAPTURED BY LI CHING-LIN.

Since these photographs were taken, Tientsin has been captured (on March 22) by Li Ching-lin, Tuchun of Chih-li, allied with Chang Tso-lin, the war lord of Manchuria, against the Nationalist forces of Feng Yu-hsiang, formerly known as the "Christian" General, but now more usually referred to as the "Red" General, from his Bolshevik sympathies. After taking Tientsin, Li Ching-lin advanced on Peking, and on April 1 it was reported that Feng Yu-hsiang had left the capital by aeroplane, and the population was becoming alarmed by gun-fire.—[Photographs by W. H. Lock.]

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No. 2



EARLY in May the seedlings are planted in rows. It is estimated that 5,000 seedlings can be planted to the acre.

The tender young plants are in great danger from parasites—bugs is the term used in America—and only by constant attention is it possible to produce the Rich, Ripe Virginia Leaf used in the making of

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No. 5



THE Tobacco Harvest commences at the end of July, when the plants are harvested and threaded on long poles.

Mule carts are used to convey these poles to the curing barns.

The average crop is about 700 lbs. to the acre, but only a small percentage of this will ultimately produce the Rich, Ripe Virginia Leaf used in the making of

PLAYER'S

Navy Cut
TOBACCO & CIGARETTES

No. 1



Removing Tobacco

The seed is sown in February and March in beds or frames, the soil of which has been subjected to great heat to kill any weeds or insects.

These beds are protected from the frost, and in six or eight weeks' time the young plants are about six inches high and are ready to be transferred to the tobacco fields. Without this special preparation it would be impossible to produce the Rich, Ripe, Virginia Leaf used in the making of

PLAYER'S

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TOBACCO & CIGARETTES

No. 4



THE British Farmer knows when to cut his corn by the gradual change of colour. There is no such indication where Tobacco is concerned.

The leaf must be fully grown or it is useless; on the other hand it must be gathered while it is still green or it will be blotchy.

It therefore requires great judgment on the part of the Tobacco Grower to know when the plant is just in that condition to produce the Rich, Ripe Virginia Leaf used in the making of

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No. 3



"Topping Tobacco"

When the Tobacco Plant is fully grown, and just before the ripening process commences, the tops are cut off to prevent the plant from flowering and running to seed.

By this process the leaves which remain get all the nourishment, and so it is possible to produce the Rich, Ripe Virginia Leaf which goes to the making of

PLAYER'S

Navy Cut
TOBACCO & CIGARETTES

No. 6



THE leaf is taken straight from the fields to the Curing Barns where it is subjected to great heat up to 220° Fahr. This is to turn the Leaf to that golden brown colour with which we here are most familiar.

It is then sorted into grades according to its colour, size and "body," and the best grades of this Rich, Ripe, Virginia Leaf are used in the making of

PLAYER'S

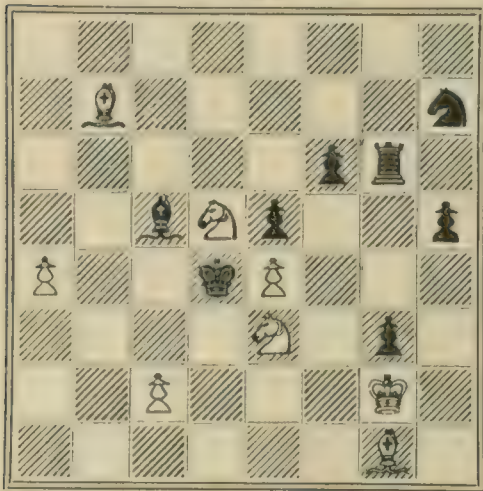
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It must be Players

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 15, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2.

PROBLEM No. 3977.—By W. FINLAYSON.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

E G B BARLOW (Bournemouth).—We are very sorry, but apparently your amended diagram was destroyed in mistake, and the defective position retained. All's well that ends well, however, and the problem as published is the recipient of many compliments.

J E HOUSEMAN (Chicoutimi).—Thanks for your letter and the good-tempered spirit that inspires it. We all get caught in traps some time or other, but we do not all extricate ourselves with the grace that you have here done.

P COOPER (Clapham).—We trust you will have both the time and inclination to figure in our list of solvers as frequently as you used to do.

J M K LUFTON (Richmond).—Your promise of more two-move problems is very acceptable. It was unfortunate that No. 3973 had two solutions, but we never remember a case previously where no solver noted the fact.

J HANNAN (Newburgh, N.Y.).—We have no space to argue the question, but the capture of a pawn has always been recognised as a legitimate key move. The capture of a piece, or a check, on the other hand, can only be permitted in exceedingly exceptional circumstances, such as Loyd was pre-eminent in providing. We have in this column published a two-mover beginning with a check, because the idea of the problem was otherwise impossible.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3971 received from R C Broughall Woods (Serenji); of No. 3972 from K C Broughall Woods (Serenji), and Horace E McFarland (St. Louis); of No. 3973 from Horace E McFarland (St. Louis); of No. 3974 from E Pinkney (Driffield), and J M K Lupton (Richmond); of No. 3975 from R P Nicholson (Crayke), E Glen Valon (Old Charlton), M S Maughan (Barton-on-Sea), H Burgess (St. Leonards-on-Sea), J M K Lupton (Richmond), E J Gibbs (East Ham), V G Walrond (Haslingden), T Glanville (London),

P Cooper (Clapham), J C Kruse (Ravenscourt Park), and H Heshmat (Cairo); and of No. 3976 from C H Watson (Masham), J P S (Cricklewood), H Burgess (St. Leonards-on-Sea), L W Cafferata (Farndon), J Hunter (Leicester), R B N (Tewkesbury), R W Satow (Bangor), E J Gibbs (East Ham), A Edmeston (Worsley), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), C B S (Canterbury), O H Viveash (Barnswood), and S Caldwell (Hove).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3975.—By C. R. B. SUMNER.

WHITE

1. B to Q 5th
2. Mates accordingly.

The merits of this problem are to be sought in its construction, rather than in its solution. It is only when the reasons for the key-move are critically examined that the nice points of the composition fully disclose themselves.

CHESS IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Game played at the Singapore Chess Club between Messrs. E. E. COLMAN (President of the Club) and BORIS KOSTICH, on the occasion of the latter's tour in the East. The notes are mainly founded on those of the Serbian master.

(Alekhine's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)

BLACK (Mr. K.)

1. P to K 4th
2. P to K 5th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd

- Kt to K B 3rd
- Kt to Q 4th

Not aggressive enough, and merely playing into the hands of this doubtful defence. P to Q B 4th is the correct reply.

4. Kt P takes Kt
5. P takes P
6. P to Q 4th
7. Kt to K B 3rd
8. B to Q 3rd
9. Castles
10. R to Kt sq
11. P takes P
12. P to Q B 3rd
13. Kt takes P
14. P takes Kt

- Kt takes Kt
- P to Q 3rd
- Q takes P
- P to K Kt 3rd
- B to Kt 2nd
- P to Q B 4th
- Castles
- P takes P
- Kt to Q B 3rd
- P to K 4th
- Kt takes Kt

If White were tempted to play 14. B to B 4th, in hopes of strengthening his centre, Black had an effective reply by — R to Q sq.

14. B takes P
15. Q to B 3rd

- B to K 3rd

It is not easy to understand either why White offered the surrender of his R P, or why Black did not at once accept it.

BLACK

Anything

WHITE (Mr. C.)

BLACK (Mr. K.)

There appears no compensation obtainable in the first case, and no danger to apprehend in the second.

16. B to K 4th
17. K R to Q sq
18. K to R sq
19. B to K R 6th

- Q R to B sq
- B takes P (ch)
- Q to K 4th

The proper move here was, 19. R to Q 4th, upon which Black's best reply would have been; — R to Q B 4th, with a very difficult game for both sides.

Now, with two Bishops and the Queen, he has a very strong game, in spite of being the exchange to the bad.

21. R to Q 8th (ch)
22. R (Q 8th) to

- K to Kt 2nd
- R takes R

23. B takes R
24. Q to K 2nd
25. Q to K 4th
26. K to Kt sq

- B to K B 5th
- Q to K Kt 4th
- Q to R 5th (ch)
- Q to R 7th (ch)

White resigns.

The Hamilton Russell Cup competition between London Clubs has been won for the third year in succession by the National Liberal Club.

The annual inter-University match between Oxford and Cambridge was held in the rooms of the City of London Chess Club on March 19, and resulted in a victory for Cambridge by 4½ points to 2½ points for Oxford.

The International Masters' Tournament at Semmering has been won, after an exceptionally keen contest, by Spielmann, with a score of 13 in 17 rounds; Alekhine being second with 12½; and Vidmar third with 12. The winner has long been known as a strong tourney player, but we believe this is the first time he has headed the list in such an important competition. Alekhine struggled brilliantly to overcome a disastrous start, and only just failed to get level with his last game.

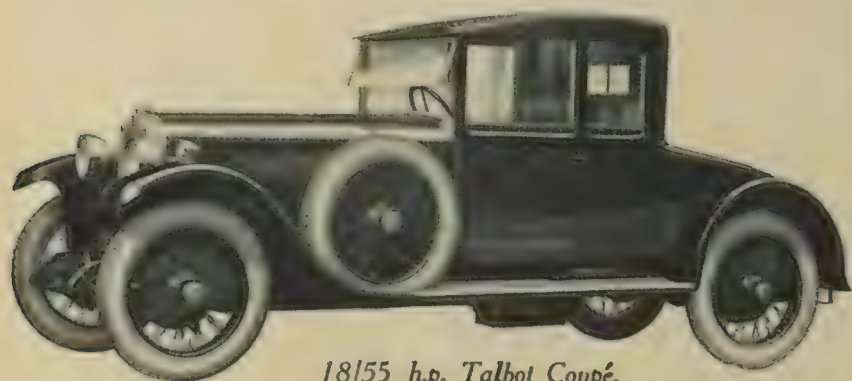
THE EMPIRE DAY MEDAL.

On Empire Day (May 24) this year it is proposed to distribute to every boy and girl in all the schools and associations of young people throughout the country, an Empire Day medal, to be worn by them. The object is to foster a sense of pride in the Empire, with understanding of its vital importance to the nation, and to counteract the disruptive propaganda of Communism. The British Empire Union is organising the distribution, supported by the National Citizens' Union, the National Union of Manufacturers, and a large number of distinguished people. An appeal has been issued to officials, clergy, heads of schools, and leaders of organisations for help in distributing the medals, and to the general public for subscriptions to pay for the medals. The price is 5d. each, £1 for 50, or £2 for 100. All communications should be sent to the Secretary, Empire Day Medal Section, British Empire Union, Agar Street, London, W.C.2.



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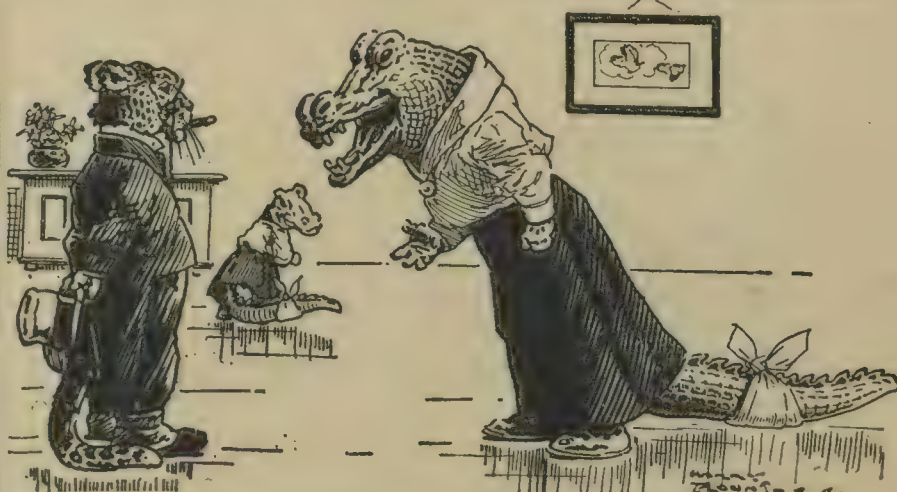
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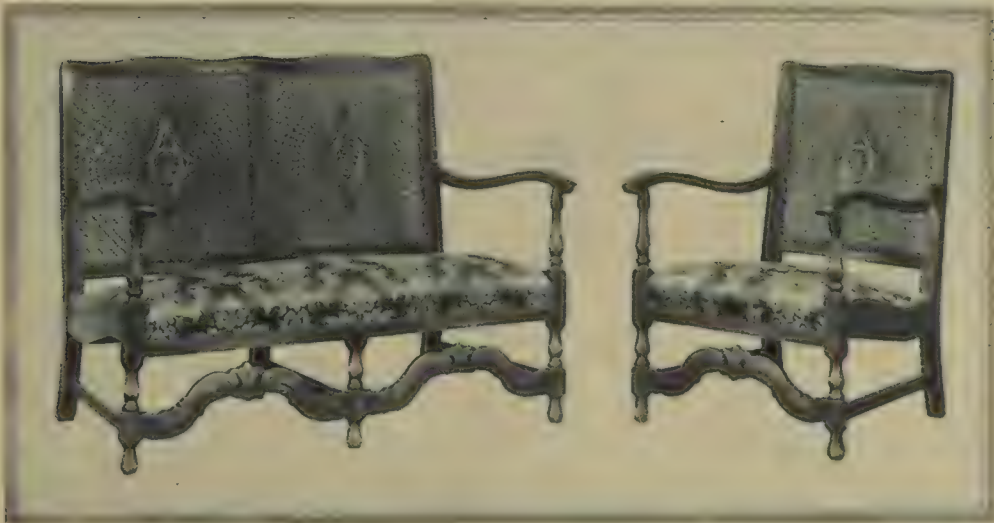
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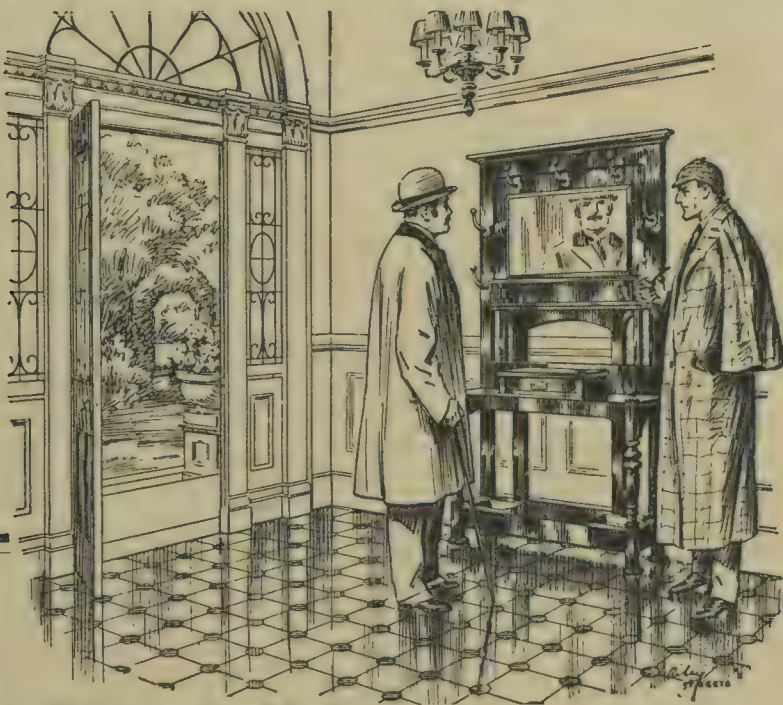


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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Criminal
"Statistics."

As a rule, Blue Books and Government publications are fairly average dry-as-dust affairs, but occasionally one comes across a specimen which is, consciously or unconsciously, quite full of humour.



AN INDIAN PRINCE AND HIS CAR: H.H. THE NAWAB OF BAHAWALPUR ENTERING HIS ROLLS-ROYCE AFTER LEAVING THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES AT DELHI.

The Nawab of Bahawalpur rules over the largest Mohammedan State in the Punjab, 15,000 square miles in extent, with a population of 782,000. India's Ruling Princes and Sovereign Chiefs meet annually at Delhi, under the presidency of the Viceroy.

Although it treats of a very serious subject, I do think that the document issued a week ago by the Home Office purporting to deal with criminal statistics during 1925 is to be classed either as a humorous publication or as one which records in rather grim

fashion the hidebound police view of what constitutes "crime." It would serve no useful purpose here to quote figures, since they do not concern the motorist simply as motorist, even though the record of convictions for what are called motoring offences is shown to have reached colossal proportions. But what is significant and what ought to give the average taxpayer a great deal of food for thought is the confession made, in extenuation of the growth of crimes against property, that the police are so busy attending to the detection of these petty offences against motor law that they have no time to carry out their more legitimate—or at least more important—duties of protecting the persons and properties of those who pay for their services.

Of course, the report does not use these words. What it does say is that the police are so busily occupied in the "regulation" of motor traffic that they cannot carry out these other duties as they ought. The question that one is impelled to ask is whether it has really taken the Home Office and the police authorities all these years to discover the elementary fact that, when four or five policemen in uniform and in plain clothes are busily engaged in trapping motorists through the ten-mile limit in Sutton, or in Kingston, or in Mitcham, or anywhere else of fifty equally notorious places, they cannot at the same time be engaged on other and more important duties? It may be agreed that taking £3 a time from the motorist for travelling at fifteen miles an hour through any of these traps is better for the revenue than the other. It seems to me that it is entirely a question for the taxpayer as to which way he will have it. If he, in the mass, prefers to see the money taken from the motorist to relieve his communal pocket rather than that his individual property should be safeguarded, or, alternatively, the robber of it brought to book, it is up to him. Perhaps the Home Secretary would like to take a referendum on the subject. At least, the result of such an appeal would save his Department from making itself look ridiculous.

Motoring
Competitions.

In more than one quarter the R.A.C. has been blamed for a too ready acquiescence in the views of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders regarding competitions. It is a matter of general knowledge that the Club has refused its permit for a number of competitive events, some of which are old enough to have become classics, and that it has had to incur a certain amount of odium in consequence. The following letter, addressed by the secretary of the R.A.C. to all automobile clubs promoting competitions, speaks for itself and completely clears up the situation. It reads—

I am instructed by the Competitions Committee to inform you that the Club has received formal intimation from the S.M.M.T. that it intends to do what may be in its power to discourage the participation by the trade in competitions which are not approved under the Society's exhibition bond. Up to the present the only events which have received that approval are: All competitions, whether open or closed, announced for the present year as taking place under the Governing Rules of the Club at Brooklands, and the Saltburn open speed trials on June 19, and the Shelsley Walsh open hill-climb on Sept. 4.

This new departure on the part of the S.M.M.T. was
(Continued overleaf.)



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"The Sunday Times," Feb. 28, 1926.

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"The Sphere," Feb. 27, 1926.

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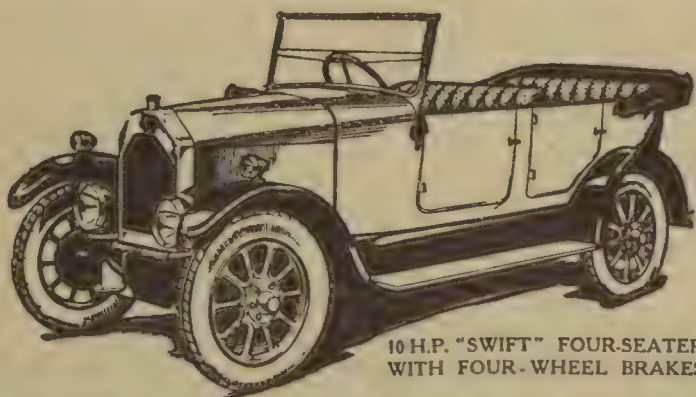
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Continued.]

foreshadowed in December last, in a letter from the Society referring to a small-car trial which the R.A.C. then proposed to hold this year, representing the unanimous view of the Society that competitive trade reliability trials no longer serve any useful purpose either to the trade itself or to the public.

Several conferences followed between the R.A.C. and the Society; but the Club, which entirely dissents from the view expressed above, was unable to dissuade the Society from pursuing a policy of general discouragement of trade participation in motor-car competitions.

Both are Right.

In a way, I think both bodies are right from their respective points of view. I do dissent from the trade view that competitive trials serve no useful purpose, and from that standpoint I wish the Society had allowed its members to take part in the trial projected by the R.A.C. My own opinion is that an exhaustive competitive trial of "stock" small cars would tell us quite a lot which still remains to be learned. In so far, however, as regards the multiplication of competitive events which the last few years have witnessed, all I can say is that I wonder the Society has not taken action ere this. The tax on the individual firm which is practically compelled at the point of the bayonet to enter for innumerable events must have been something very substantial. Moreover, it seems obvious that, when all the best resources of a factory are engaged

on preparing cars for competitions, the standard product must suffer somewhere. From many points of view I find myself entirely at one with the Society.

to tell us is whether the private owner of an "X" car, whose manufacturers are bond-signers, is to be free to do as he likes with his own car, and if he can enter it in amateur competitions without rendering the makers subject to the bond penalties—i.e., a fine of £250 and exclusion from the Olympia Show. Perhaps Colonel Hacking will enlighten us.

A Rush for Licenses.

It would be interesting to know how much the Government loses in annual revenue in consequence of the illogical horse-power tax. It must be a very considerable sum, if the rush for licenses which was observable last week is any indication. It is well known that large numbers of car-owners lay up their cars during the first quarter of the year in order to avoid payment of the tax, and take what consolation they can from the reflection that the first three months are, as a rule, not blessed with the best of motoring weather. I think it is a fair assumption that, if the tax were on petrol, a very large proportion of these butterflies would use their cars to some extent during the quarter, and the Government would therefore benefit to some degree at least. However, these reflections are possibly a little beside the point, since the tax is not levied on petrol; nor will it be, at any rate, for some long time to come. All the interests, save

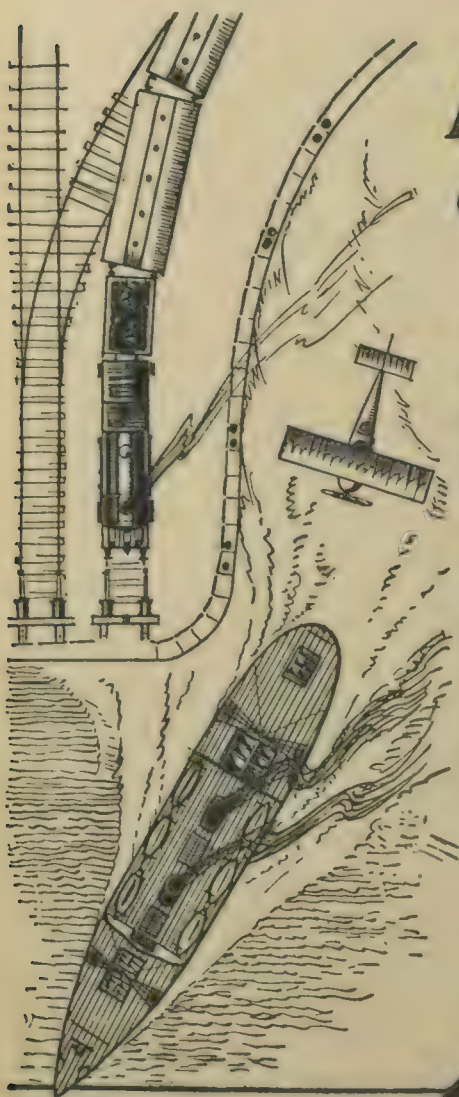
(Continued overleaf.)

WITH THE AUSTIN TWENTY "MAYFAIR" LANDAULET PRESENTED TO HIM ON THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ENTHRONEMENT: THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

The twenty-first anniversary of the enthronement of the Right Rev. and Right Hon. A. F. Winnington Ingram, D.D., as Bishop of London, will occur on May 1. To commemorate the occasion, this Austin car has been presented to him by the clergy and laity.

There is just this point, however, which I should like to see cleared up. In the R.A.C. letter the Society's exhibition bond is mentioned. What the Society ought

sibly a little beside the point, since the tax is not levied on petrol; nor will it be, at any rate, for some long time to come. All the interests, save



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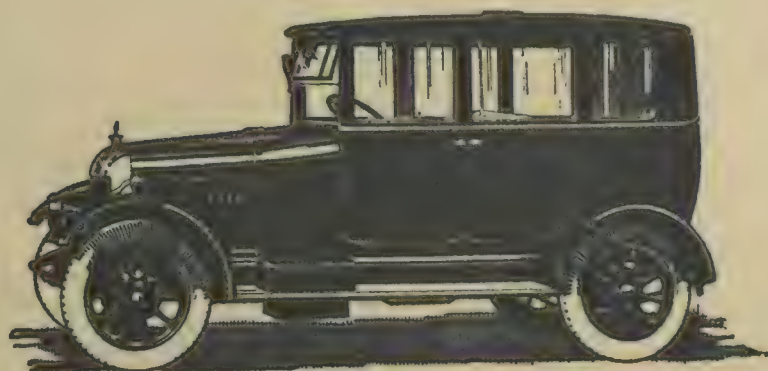
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Continued.] those of the motorist, are against it, and as he does not count he has no hope.

Stupendous Figures.

An idea of the mammoth growth of motoring in America is to be gained from the statement recently issued by the American Automobile Association to the effect that the people of the United States spend annually £1,600,000,000 in the purchase and running of motor vehicles. That is to say, the American people spend as much on motors and motoring in eight months as would pay the whole of our war debt to America. Not that I suggest they should give up motoring and forgive us our debt, but the comparison is a little interesting.

Spare Parts Abroad.

A short time back the R.A.C. instituted a scheme whereby members and associate members travelling abroad are able to obtain spare parts for their cars or motor-cycles with a minimum of delay. During the past week three requests for spares were received by the R.A.C. from motorists on the Riviera. In each case the spares have reached the member within thirty-six hours of the dispatch of the telegram from the South of France. The principal object in devising this scheme was to save members from the annoyance of having their cars laid up for an indefinite period whilst on holiday, and from the above instance it will be seen how well the arrangements are working.

W. W.

Leeds is busy preparing for the approaching celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of its first Charter of Incorporation, which was granted by King Charles I. on July 13, 1626. From a hamlet of 1400 souls this Yorkshire city has grown into a thriving industrial centre of nearly half-a-million inhabitants; and a wide variety of industries saves it from the depression that assails many of our one-trade towns. Leeds supplies 80 per cent. of the men's clothes worn in South Africa; it produced the first railway locomotive thirteen years before Stephenson's famous "Rocket"; one of its citizens invented Portland cement; and its textile and leather goods and agricultural machinery are exported to all corners of the globe. The celebration of this tercentenary of incorporation will embrace public festivities, treats for the poor, decorated streets, trade processions, and a great industrial exhibition, bargains in the shop windows, a

great military tattoo, a historical pageant and the nightly performance of a historical play depicting the rural Leeds of the seventeenth century and its part in the Civil War. It is expected that upwards of half-a-million visitors will be drawn to Leeds during the week's celebrations.



NEW ARRIVALS AT THE "ZOO" OF A SPECIES NOT SEEN THERE FOR SEVERAL YEARS: KING PENGUINS FROM SOUTH GEORGIA.

A batch of king penguins recently arrived at Hamburg, and the Curator of Birds at the "Zoo" went over to bring back three or four. These birds are now found only on a few islands in the South Antarctic, and, as they travel badly in the tropics, specimens are rarely brought to this country.—[Photograph by Topical.]



A FAMOUS MEDAL IN THE SALE ROOM: THE GOLD MEDAL OF WILLIAM AND MARY AWARDED FOR AN ACTION AGAINST A FRENCH PRIVATEER.

This historic gold medal, weighing several ounces, included in a sale recently announced to be held this month at Glendining's, was awarded to Peter Jollif of Poole, for good service in retaking a Weymouth ketch from a French privateer, and chasing the latter ashore near Lulworth, where she was broken to pieces. About thirty years ago this medal fetched several hundred pounds.

Photograph by Keystone.

No Aerial! No Earth!



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RADIO NOTES.

SIR William Bragg, F.R.S., especially famed for his interesting Christmas Lectures at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, is to broadcast a series of talks entitled, "Old Trades and New Knowledge," commencing on April 28, and thereafter every alternate Wednesday. These talks are based on the lectures given last Christmas-time, and our readers will be interested to know that Sir William Bragg has written a series of six articles for *The Illustrated London News*, covering the chief subjects of his lectures. The series of articles will be published in the near future, and will be illustrated by many admirable drawings.

The newly founded Wireless Association of Great Britain has for its principal object the furnishing of members with expert technical advice as to the choice, operation, and maintenance of wireless apparatus by the establishment of Patrol Engineers who will personally visit members throughout Great Britain. Members will be able to obtain efficient service for the supply, repair, or alteration of wireless apparatus by dealers and repairers who will be appointed officially by the Society. Each member will be provided with a comprehensive free insurance policy covering loss or damage to wireless apparatus caused by fire, theft, storm, etc. Members who own valve-receivers pay annually a fee of one guinea, whilst crystal-set users pay a fee of five shillings.

The Council of the new Association includes, amongst others, Colonel R. Halsey (chairman), the Earl of Drogheda, the Earl of Northesk, and Sir William Noble. On the Technical Committee are: Dr. J. A. Fleming, Dr. R. L. Smith-Rose, Captain P. P. Eckersley, Mr. Norman Lea, and Mr. Frank Phillips.

How to write a drama suitable for broadcasting is described in the last issue of *Radio Times* by Captain Frank H. Shaw, the author of "The Mayfair Mystery" and "Which?" the two most successful radio dramas which created intense interest when broadcast recently. Captain Shaw states that a strong and convincing plot is essential; the introduction should be crisp and convincing; the characters should be delineated clearly, without any shadow of doubt as to their personality. Action throughout should be brisk, situations cleanly

should be unexpected, but the satirical twist should be avoided.

Surrey nightingales, which have already delighted radio listeners two years in succession, will, it is hoped, be relayed towards the end of April, and again early in May, with 'cello inducement by Miss Beatrice Harrison.

Lovers of good music should tune-in to Stoke Broadcasting Station (306 metres) on Wednesday, April 14, when Mr. William Henley will give a violin recital, and Mr. Arthur Cooke a pianoforte recital. Mr. William Henley gave his first public performance at the age of twelve, and has devoted his life to the violin and musical treatises. All who have heard Mr. Henley at his rare performances proclaim him a master of his instrument, and many have confessed that his skill in playing affects the emotions to such an extent that listeners are made to cry, or to roar with laughter, at the whim of the performer.

Four hours of dance music will be relayed from the White Star liner *Majestic*, in Southampton Docks, from 11 p.m., April 12-13, on the occasion of a ball which is being held on board the ship in aid of the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital Extension Fund. Listeners will agree that the concerts from the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, are amongst the finest items which the B.B.C. relay. The

numbers rendered by Albert Sandler and his orchestra are always a pleasure to listen to, as also are the songs by first-class vocalists. There is just a touch of "echo" as a background to the music which seems to create a sense of friendly intimacy between the performances and radio listeners. Another relay is to be broadcast to-night, April 10, at 9 p.m.



THE CHANGING OF THE GUARD BROADCAST FROM BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Easter Monday, radio listeners heard band music and the martial sounds incidental to the famous Changing the Guard ceremony at Buckingham Palace. Our illustration shows the small microphone (on top of its pedestal) recording the slow march of the 1st Battalion Welsh Guards, which relieved the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards.

Photograph by C.N.

outlined; the whole play should move remorselessly forward to its middle-climax. A slight suggestion of anticlimax may, perhaps, be permitted when once the listener's interest has been secured; but it should only be employed as a taking-off place for the final and ultimate climax. Once that climax is reached, the play should end, as if clean-cut with a knife. If possible, the ending



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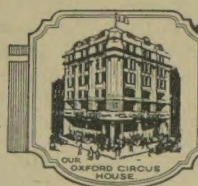
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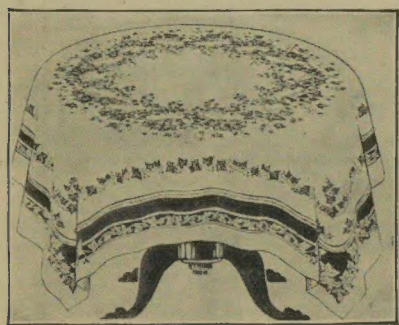


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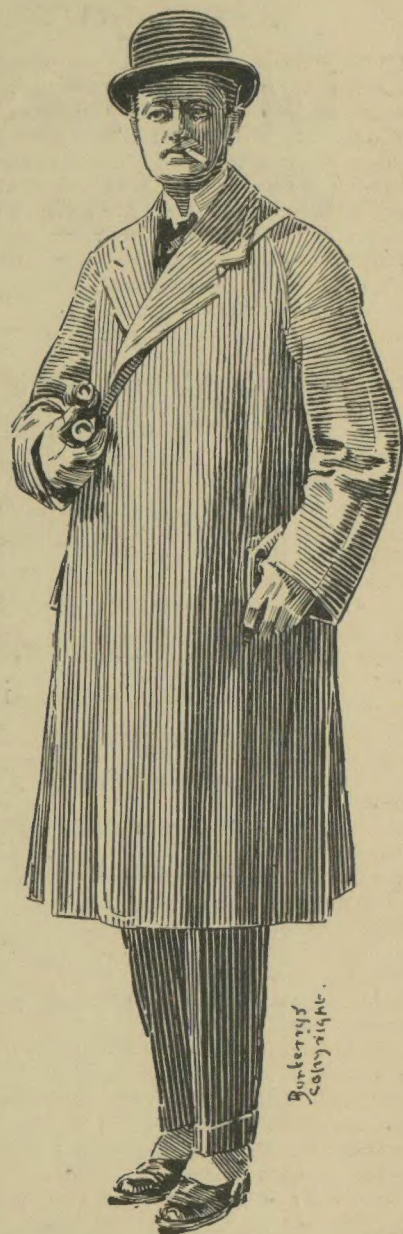
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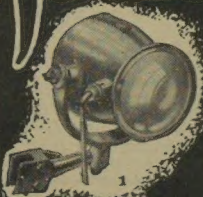
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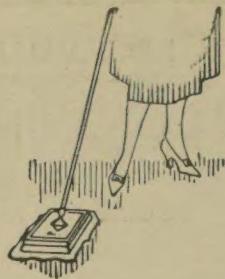
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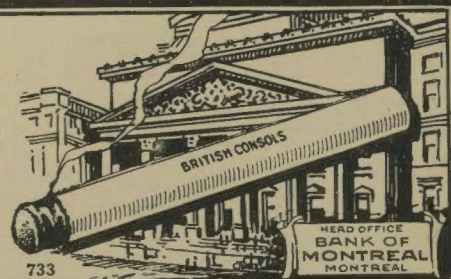
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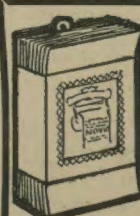
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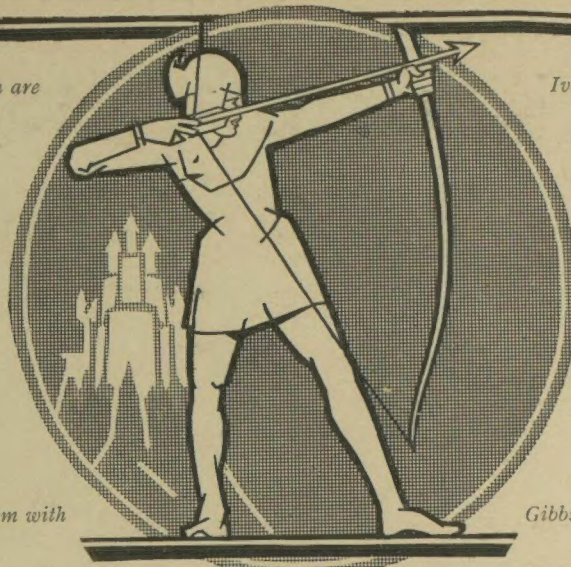
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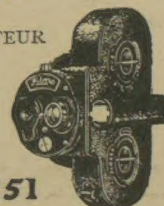
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